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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 18.

Ickes Discounts Need for Low Gas Ration; N. E. Must Act to Ease Its Fuel Situation; AEF and Australia Form 'Victory Pool'

Sugar Sale Halts April 27; Survivors Reach Maine; Russians Sink 2 Nazi Ships

The World's Day—April 23, 1942

Washington: No Sugar From April 27 to May 5

Retail sugar sales will be halted April 27, as originally planned, and all retail stocks will remain frozen until consumer rationing begins May 5, the Office of Price Administration said. [Page 1.]

Use of about 1,000,000,000 ounces of Treasury silver to replace copper wire carrying electric power to war plants is being held up because the question of liability in case of theft has not been settled, Secretary Morgenthau disclosed.

Improved morale is needed in United States shipyards, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, told a Senate committee as he warned that the shipping situation facing the nation is "extremely serious." [Page 3.]

Air services throughout the Americas will be increased to speed the war effort in accordance with plans worked out in co-operation with Government departments, Pan American Airways announced. Weekly flights from Miami to the Canal Zone will be increased to 28 and additions will be made to schedules to points further south.

President Roosevelt asked the Senate to approve his advancement of Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, flying hero, to the rank of lieutenant commander and sent to the Senate two other nominations: Lieut. Col. James H. Doolittle, speed flier, for advancement to brigadier general and James P. Pope to be a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority for another term.

New England: Ship Survivors at Portland

Eleven survivors of a small Canadian freighter torpedoed by a German submarine off the eastern coast of South America were landed at Portland, Maine. [Page 2.]

Most critical tax situation of recent years faces State and local governments as result of gas rationing announcement. [Page 2.]

Maine became fourth New England State—sixth in nation—to adopt 40-mile speed limit to preserve gas and tires. [Page 2.]

President of new Agricultural Council of New England urged farmers to avoid John L. Lewis' invitation to come into his labor union of coal miners. [Page 2.]

New England Republicans in Congress, on the whole, approved the anti-isolationist stand of the party's National Committee, but a few were lukewarm. [Page 5.]

The War: Nazi Tanker and Transport Sunk

Russia: Russian naval units in the Barents Sea sank one 5,000-ton Nazi tanker and a 4,000-ton transport.

Malta: At least 37 Axis planes were destroyed or damaged in heavy thrusts at airdromes and harbor at Malta in the last two days, the British announced.

The RAF: British bombers, reopening their air offensive, struck at targets in the Rhineland and docks at Le Havre during the night. London admitted loss of four bombers. Rome said the RAF raided the Sicilian towns of Ragusa and Comiso.

Burma: East flank of Allied defense line fell back slowly under attack of stronger Japanese forces. Chinese acknowledged fall of Pyinmana and admitted their troops were in serious straits at Loikaw.

Americas: New 'Gas' Cut in Rio de Janeiro

Further cuts in gasoline consumption in Rio de Janeiro, Federal District, were ordered by the Brazilian Government, bringing the total reduction to 30 per cent below normal.

In Europe: Union of South Africa-Vichy Break

Relations with Vichy were broken off by Union of South Africa, while in France release of 20 hostages held in reprisal for aid which it was said they gave to the British during the St. Nazaire raid was announced.

Germany seized the wife and children of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, leader of the Yugoslav guerrilla army fighting in Serbia.

A Hitler threat to level Budapest and Bucharest with bombing planes is keeping Rumania and Hungary from going to war with each other, according to a diplomat arriving in London from the Balkans. [Page 6.]

Indian and Chinese spokesmen at the current meeting of the International Labor Organization in London said their countries would exercise a large influence upon postwar reconstruction. [Page 7.]

National: Shelters Planned in Philadelphia

Construction of 1,000 concrete air raid shelters was planned in Philadelphia at a cost of $500,000 in what was believed to be the first large-scale program in the United States to provide shelter protection against bombs [Massachusetts' plans. Page 5.]

George P. McNear, Jr., President, and two other officers of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad—recently seized by the Government—were acquitted by a Federal Court jury of charges of trying to stop their employees from forming a local of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in violation of the National Railway Labor Act. It was the first criminal action brought under the Act.

Slow-Downs In Shipyards Are Menacing

Maritime Commission is short 169,000 tons of steel plate due to holdbacks.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23 — Warning that ship losses in February and March were "extremely serious," Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, declared today that better morale in American shipyards could increase production by 12½ per cent this year and by 25 per cent during 1943.

Loafing and slow-downs in shipyards have already reached a menacing stage, while the Commission is now short 169,000 tons of steel plate due to the inability or unwillingness of steel companies to give the Commission deliveries, Admiral Land told the Special Senate Committee investigating national defense.

Although announcing that the Liberty Ship program was on schedule on the first of April, the Commission Chairman declared that the world situation demanded stepped-up production and that this could come most quickly through the stabilization of management-labor relations.

"War Labor Policy"

"The men must not be bothered by agitation and must be able to put their mind on the war," he said. "There is infernal agitation going around as to whether there's going to be a closed shop, whether wages are going up and whether or not to join a union.

"We ought to have a national war labor policy."

Reviewing the Commission's program, Howard L. Vickery, in charge of production, declared that by next December the United States would be producing 1,000,000 deadweight tons of mercantile shipping a month.

At the present time the Commission has let contracts for 23,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping and these approximately 2,300 ships include both tankers and freighters. They do not include 700 other vessels of smaller types.

It is expected that 750 of these ships will have been delivered by the end of 1942, with the rest coming off the ways next year, although it will be essential to keep supplies coming in on time, to have an adequate supply of skilled labor

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Commonwealth supplies food, clothes, and labor in return for lend-lease aid.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 22—The American lend-lease program has ceased to be a one-way stream. In return for guns and planes, American forces here are obtaining butter, uniforms, labor services and a thousand other forms of compensation, which is transforming lend-lease into a super barter organization which keeps books on substantial two-way exchanges.

Perhaps not until the war is well over will final balances be struck, because today both the American and Australian forces are putting accomplishment of the job ahead of questions as to who is to pay. Recently high officers of both forces sat down together over the complex problem of who would pay for a long series of urgent military construction projects. Such difficulties were involved that in other wars and with other allies this conference might have continued indefinitely. But instead of wrangling over technicalities, it was decided that the projects should be done by whoever had the nearest available equipment and labor, leaving accounting problems for settlement when men have time for such things.

This atmosphere of first things first already has resolved a thousand difficulties with unprecedented ease.

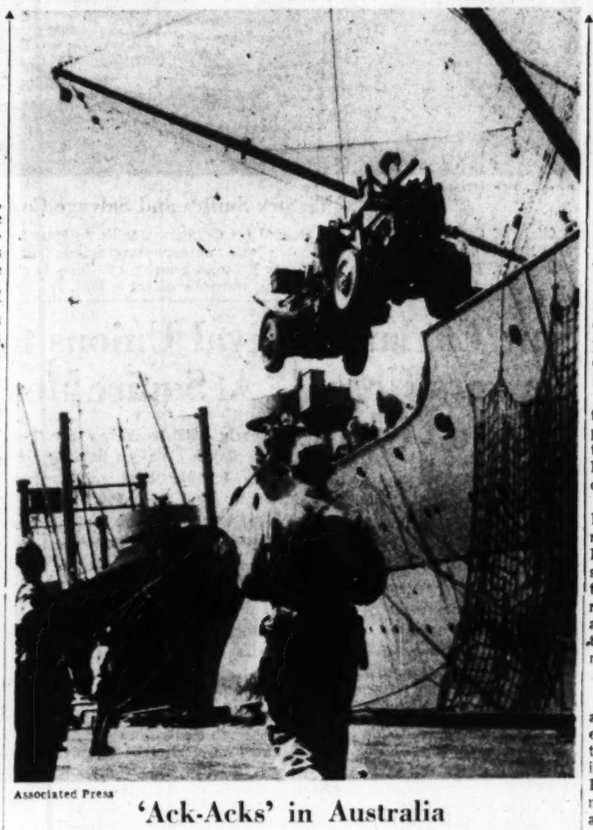
Utmost Co-operation

In this atmosphere of utmost co-operation, regardless of cost, it is impossible to arrive now at any bookkeeping balance.

But it is obvious from traveling about this country visiting American Army posts that Australia is putting everything possible at the disposal of American forces and that they, in turn, are living off the country to a remarkable degree. Australian Army headquarters has been authorized to supply everything possible to the American forces. Each unit supply officer fills all possible requirements locally. Food, of course, was first big item to be required here.

With the exception of some tinned goods and specialties, the

Continued on Page 10, Column 6



Associated Press

'Ack-Acks' in Australia

A three-inch antiaircraft gun being lowered to a pier in Australia from United States transport which brought American soldiers and supplies.

Drastic improvement in facilities for handling held vital to betterment of conditions.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England must drastically improve its facilities for handling thousands of additional oil tank cars coming here daily by rail if the fuel oil and gasoline situation is to be materially bettered, James C. Richdale, Cairman of the New England Council Committee on Gasoline and Fuel Oil, said in an interview with the press today.

Construction of new oil depositories and unloading platforms, he pointed out, are needed in order that these cars may be quickly released and sent back for more fuel oil and gasoline.

"Because the major part of New England's fuel oil and gasoline must now come by tank car," Mr. Richdale said, "it is vitally necessary that there be no time lost between arrival and unloading. We need every car we can get in here and the faster they are unloaded the faster we can get them back for more oil."

Loss of Tankers

The increasing loss of tankers and the conversion of many eastern tankers to other sections of the country by the Government is making it necessary for New Englanders to go on a gasoline rationing system, Mr. Richdale asserted.

"And, in my opinion, there will be a rationing of fuel oil for private homes this winter," Mr. Richdale said. "In fact, I wouldn't be surprised to see the Government issue priorities on fuel oil.

"Our industries here in New England, especially those manufacturing war materials, must have fuel oil and naturally they will come first. Right now there is an acute shortage of fuel oil and it doesn't look now as though there will be enough to go around," he said.

Asked if he thought New Englanders who use oil should convert their furnaces over to coal, Mr. Richdale pointed out that while in many cases this could be done, if everyone were to do it another transportation problem would be created.

More Coal Needed

"More than 10,000,000 additional tons of coal would be needed to supply these homes," he said.

Mr. Richdale said that gasoline sales have nose dived during the past month yet even the tremendous reduction in gasoline consumption is not enough to prevent rationing.

"Our gas and oil fuel situation is more acute than most people are aware," he declared. "While I don't know just how much the Government will allow each car owner, I do know that the rationing will have to be drastic."

To prove his point Mr. Richdale said that the Eastern States—from Florida to Maine—in normal times require 1,500,000 barrels of oil and gasoline a day. With most of the tankers gone from the East coast, all the railroads can bring under the present situation is about 586,000 barrels a day, or less than half of the requirements.

Asked if a pipe line would improve the situation materially Mr. Richdale said that it would help but would not be sufficient to ease the drastic regulations which the New England motorists must face this summer.

"I am sure," he said, "that despite the inconveniences which every New Englander will experience from this rationing we'd much rather see our fuel oil and gasoline go toward defeating the Axis."

Effects of drastic gasoline rations on New England hotel and tourist business: Page 2.

All-out sacrifices on way as heavy cuts in auto fuel and sugar use are announced.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Sacrifices of all-out war will be brought home to the public next month when stringent sugar and gasoline rationing begin to curtail Americans' consumption of sweets and their proclivity for "going places."

Sugar allotment for the average American, beginning May 5 will be approximately half a pound a week, or about half the amount he usually eats.

On top of this comes warning from Rationing Chief Leon Henderson that eastern motorists will have to get along with two and one half to five gallons of gasoline for non-essential driving beginning May 15. Normally, the average American family with a car consumes over 12 gallons of gas a week.

Ickes Discounts

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes immediately took issue with the estimates published by Mr. Henderson's office and said there was "no justification" for anticipating that eastern motorists would be limited to as little as 2½ to 5 gallons of gasoline a week.

Despite conversion of tankers to other United Nations and continued sinkings that may eliminate all water transportation of oil to the east coast, Mr. Ickes said he refused to believe the American people would have to be put on any such drastic rationing by the middle of May.

The WPB, meanwhile, moved to prevent a run on gasoline filling station stocks by warning drivers that pumps may be entirely drained before rationing goes into effect, if some motorists insist on hoarding.

While refusing either to endorse or criticize the OPA's card rationing plan, Mr. Ickes said he had no complaints of unfair distribution under his present 33⅓ per cent curtailment in deliveries to filling stations.

The one bright spot in the consumer picture is the news that Mr. Henderson intends soon to freeze all retail prices in one blanket order. The chances, however, are that food probably will be exempt. Food prices, up 20 per cent in the last year, make a major part of the consumer's budget, but the farmer objects to have his returns cut at a time when he is expected to go all-out for the "food for freedom" program.

Dates Announced

The dates when consumers will sign up at public schools in their neighborhoods for their first rationing books are these:

For sugar (affecting the entire nation): May 4, 5 or 7.

For gasoline (States affected: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia): May 12, 13 and 14. The amount of gasoline the average eastern motorist will be able to obtain has not been officially announced. Unofficially, it was indicated that the amount might be between two-and-a-half and five gallons a week.

Mr. Henderson described the rationing plan, effective May 15 as an "interim plan" which will "probably operate only until July 1, when it is planned to institute a more elaborate and comprehensive coupon rationing system."

Gasoline rationing on the East Coast is necessitated by oil tanker sinkings by Nazi submarines off the Atlantic coast, and by the need of assuring supplies of industrial oil to defense factories.

Sugar supplies have been reduced by ship sinkings, by shipments to Soviet Russia and by housewives' hoarding.

Price Order

The price order, affecting retail, wholesale and factory prices, scheduled to be announced next week by Mr Henderson and explained to the American public by President Roosevelt in his radio address to the nation on the fight against inflation, will supersede the piecemeal orders by which the Office of Price Administration has tried to keep the lid on prices. It will mark the first time that prices have been regulated to any great extent at the retail level.

OPA chiefs are now working on a plan, similar to one already in effect in Canada, that would call on the nation's housewives and clubwomen to act as price policemen, rebuking their storekeepers

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Motoring as usual is out: Page 7

English Primate Installed; Stresses Need of Axis Defeat

CANTERBURY, England, April 23 (AP)—In a solemn ceremony which had its origin centuries ago, the Rev. Dr. William Temple was installed today as Archbishop of Canterbury and "Primate of all England" while 45 bishops, including one from the United States, stood by in sand-bagged, bomb-pocked Canterbury Cathedral.

"If the Christian movement and all hopes connected with it" are to prevail, the Axis must be defeated, the new Archbishop declared, as sunlight streamed through the beautiful stained-glass windows which bear the mark of Hitler's bombs.

"It is our duty as Christian citizens to do our best toward winning the war that we may keep open the possibility of a Christian civilization," he said in an address in the ancient cathedral in this war-scarred town.

The Rev. Mr. Temple was named Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, last Feb. 22 to succeed Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who resigned Jan. 21 with a request that he be replaced by a younger man.

The new Archbishop has been known as an outspoken social reformer and one of the most progressive leaders of the Church of England. He formerly was Archbishop of York.

The Rev. Mr. Temple declared that a German victory would mean abandonment of international fellowship "under allegiance to our Lord."

"This is no guess," he said. "It is the declared policy of the German state and follows of necessity from its principles."

Declaring a secular movement was taking the world farther and farther from "peace and mutual understanding," the Archbishop said the present era was marked by "more intense and fiercer competition, conflict and war between larger and ever larger concentrations of power."

This is no time, he asserted, for the church to take refuge, "morally if not physically returning to the Catacombs."

The one active force of hope for the future is "world-wide Christian fellowship," he added.

Allies Facing New Danger in Burma

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A new crisis appears to have developed on the Burma Front where General Stilwell's Chinese troops are falling back slowly under the attack of numerically superior Japanese forces.

The Chinese have acknowledged the fall of Pyinmana, 150 miles south of Mandalay, and indicate that their forces at Loikaw, 65 miles to the east, are hard put. Only in the area around recaptured Yenangyaung apparently do the Allies hold an advantage. Here Chinese troops are clearing out scattered enemy concentrations down the river from the oil center.

These developments in Burma suggest the Japanese are developing an offensive far stronger than any they have launched since the attack on Singapore. Obviously they seek to beat the heavy monsoon rains to the high ground of central and northern Burma and to gain a decision before potential United Nations' power, and particularly American air strength, can be brought into play.

The importance of the Burma fighting may have been overlooked in some quarters. In one respect, it is a struggle for China rather than for Burma. For if the Japanese can gain full control of the Irrawaddy River and the Burmese railroads they will have made still more difficult the already enormously difficult problem of supplying the Chinese.

However, there is one bright spot in the Asian theater. The Madras Government of India announced that it had decided to bring back essential Government offices, which had been moved inland, saying "the immediate threat to Madras City has now disappeared." This would appear to indicate that Allied sea and air power in the Indian Ocean had greatly increased.

In the battle for the approaches to Australia, General MacArthur's headquarters reported that Allied warplanes had struck anew at Rabaul, New Britain, bombing docks and shore structures for the second successive day.

The Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific also disclosed that Australian and Dutch forces still were battling the Japanese in the interior of the half-Dutch, half-Portuguese island of Timor, 400 miles northwest of Australia.

In the Philippines, meanwhile, a gallant army of between 500 and 600 Americans and Filipinos are holding out in the jungles of Mount Baloy, highest peak on Panay Island.

A Tokyo broadcast, reporting the continued resistance, said the Japanese had captured 53,400 prisoners, including 9,533 Americans between April 3 and 20.

Burma:

The Chinese disclosed today that their troops were mopping up the last Japanese forces clinging to villages immediately down river along the Irrawaddy from the recaptured oil center of Yenangyaung. They also said the invaders' lines were being pushed back three to four miles south of Yenangyaung.

On the eastern flank of the Burma Front, however, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's Chinese forces have fallen back under intensive pressure along the Salween River and up the road toward Mandalay. Hard fighting continued in the area.

A Chinese Army spokesman said the Chinese were forced to withdraw north of Pyinmana, 150 miles from Mandalay, because of a thrust by the Japanese through the right flank of the Pyinmana

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Iran Begins Purge Of Axis Abettors

TEHERAN, Iran, April 23 (AP)—The Iranian Government began an intensive campaign to purge the country of pro-Axis elements after expelling the Japanese Legation staff and deporting six prominent Iranian propagandists for the Axis.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

'India Will Resist'—Pearl Buck

Pearl S. Buck, author and President of the East and West Association, which she recently founded to promote mutual understanding and knowledge between the American and Oriental peoples, gives herewith her answer to a question asked by many non-Orientals in recent weeks—a question fraught with serious consequences for all the United Nations. In this answer, written exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Buck, who will be the principal speaker at a meeting on "India and China in the Present Crisis" next Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. in Symphony Hall, Boston, draws upon her long acquaintance with Oriental peoples for her conclusions.

By Pearl S. Buck
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

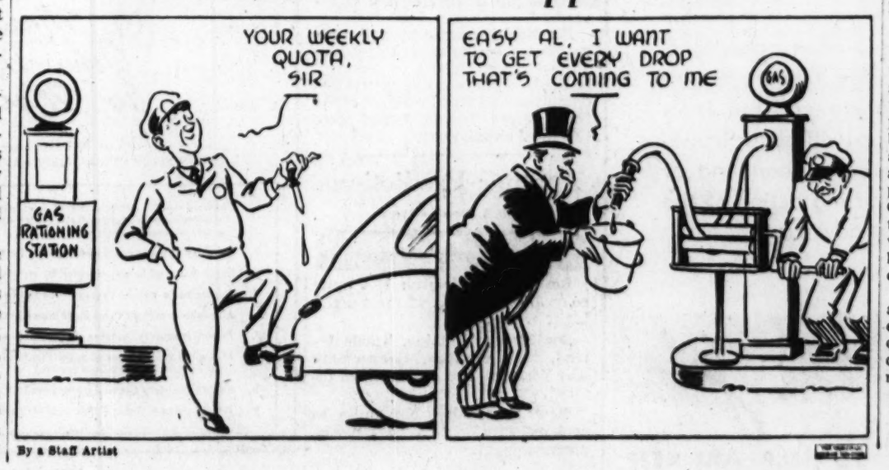
Will India resist if Japan invades?

I think India will resist, although it is impossible to tell how much. Many Indians will resist fiercely because they know what Japanese militarist rule will mean, a rule far less enlightened than any they have known. But there will be those among India's masses, dulled by extreme and long-endured poverty, who will be apathetic, who will think of war as only an exchange of rulers. These may not resist actively—neither will they yield. I think we may expect enormous passive resistance in India if Japan invades. Indians are not organized for active defense, except in the British armies. They have not been prepared to defend themselves. But in passive resistance and non-co-operation they have been long self-trained, and should Japan enter India as a conqueror, she might find a wall of resistance blocking her every step.

For Indians hate the Fascism of the Axis—they are passionately individualistic. They have not yielded to the comparatively mild regimentation of English imperialism, and it is inconceivable that they could yield to the harsh and extreme regimentation of Fascism. No, like the Chinese, the Indian peoples are grains of sand until the strong wind of their own will compels them to the force of a storm.

What We Are Fighting For in the Orient: A thought-provoking answer by Pearl S. Buck, in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section next Saturday (April 25).

Who Said It Can't Happen Here?



By a Staff Artist

Stringent Rationing of Gasoline Seen as Hard Blow to N. E. Tourist Business

Maine Now Fourth N. E. State To Adopt 40-Mile Auto Speed

New England is ahead again.

That's what the highway experts are saying today as Maine becomes the fourth state in New England to authorize the 40-mile-an-hour speed law, placing this northeastern region far ahead of the rest of the nation in adopting President Roosevelt's recommendations for curtailed highway speeds.

Announcement of the projected speed law for Maine was made officially by Gov. Sumner Sewall whose powers to establish highway limits come under the Civilian Defense Act passed by the Legislature last January.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire are the other three New England states to adopt 40-mile-an-hour speeds, giving New England four of the six states in the entire country to follow the President's proposal, to date. Alabama and New Mexico are the two 40-mile-an-hour states outside of New England.

Pennsylvania and Rhode Island have bills prepared for legislative passage at the next sessions. Efforts are being made in Rhode Island to speed such passage in order to give New England an even better showing in the picture.

Governor Sewall said that because of long distances in Maine he had originally considered a 45-mile speed limit, but realizing that "we have now reached the point at which experts are agreed that a further reduction in speed will be a vital contribution to the war effort, I am satisfied that the observance of President Roosevelt's recommendation is both reasonable and necessary if we are to make our proper contribution in Maine to the national war effort."

May Retread Tire Quota Up

Massachusetts' uota of retread tires available for war production workers and other eligible applicants in May will be nearly double the April uota, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rational Administrator, announced today.

A total of 23,760 retread tires will be available for passenger cars in may, as compared with 13,375. At the same time Mr. Parkman announced that the number of truck retread tires in May will total 11,051, an increase of 7,421 over April.

However, the new tire quota on both passenger cars and trucks has been cut. For passenger cars only 1,808 new tires will be available, as compared with 2,890 in April.

The truck new tire quota has been cut from 8,324 to 7,097. On the other hand, the number of new tubes available for passenger cars and trucks has been increased.

Next month 12,711 tubes will be available for passenger cass while only 8,133 were available in April. The tube quota for trucks will be increased from 7,873 in April to 9,768 in May.

Warning: Don't Hoard Gas

Hoarding of gasoline in anticipation of coming rationing is dangerous.

Furthermore—it is against the law.

Pointing out that the storing of gasoline in all sorts of cans and makeshift containers may cause serious danger to life and property, the National Fire Protection Association said today:

"Gasoline, when stored and handled through regular facilities of the oil industry and kept in standard automobile tanks, is relatively safe as a result of safeguards incorporated in the design of equipment and the training of personnel over a long period of years. However, gasoline is a dangerous explosive if kept in all sorts of cans and makeshift containers, stored in private garages and basements and poured from open containers."

In addition, the Massachusetts Public Safety Department pointed out that the storage of more than one quart of gasoline without a permit from one's local fire department is illegal. Such a permit may be obtained. But—the Fire Chief will issue it only if sure that the method of keeping the gasoline in safety containers and the purpose for which it is to be used, meet State safety regulations.

NOTHING NEW BUT **USABLE FOR YEARS**

HARD to find new things? It's easy to find USED things, full of usefulness.

EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Officers 'Flash' Proper Badges

Shiny, new "investigator" and "examiner" badges are being distributed to State Registry of Motor Vehicle officers who patrol Massachusetts highways for law-breaking motorists.

Previously registry officers had flashed "inspector" badges on such motorists but the Supreme Judicial Court recently ruled that the 20-year-old badges were no good because "inspector" is not a legal designation.

A Spring Tune-Up

Will Sweeten the Purr of Your Motor

You will find the garages and automotive dealers that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor ready to do an excellent service job for your car. Right now they recommend that you bring in your car for adjustment to spring driving conditions. Their trained men using modern equipment will check your car and put it in fine trim. The tune-up will show immediate results in the better handling of your car and in the purring action of the motor. See your nearest advertiser.

By a Staff Photographer

Victory Smiles and Salvage Copper

Girls of the Katharine Gibbs School on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston contribute both. The several hundred pounds of copper shown here represent engravings from the school publications for the last five years. The girls (left to right) are Frances Fearhgiley, Jean Lechner, Alice McKean, and Catherine Brosnahan. On the receiving end of this patriotic effort is Maj. Henry L. Stephan of the Salvation Army.

New England Farmers Urged To Shun Union

Farmers of New England were urged today not to enlist in the unique labor union adventure into agriculture promoted by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Advice to shun the coal miners and to stick to farmers' own organizations was voiced here by William J. Neal of Meredith, N. H., President of the Agricultural Council of New England.

Mr. Neal came to Boston today to join the other directors, drawn from over New England, in incorporating the big new farm alliance. The Council was formed here Monday at a general meeting of farm leaders with the primary purpose of fending off Mr. Lewis' attempt to organize dairy farmers.

"Labor organizations are the best type of organization for labor, but agriculture has different problems proceeding from an entirely different type of enterprise," said Mr. Neal.

"The farm organization type of approach has proved its worth through the years.

"Dealing with labor problems, while it may seem complex to the average man, is simple compared with dealing with farm problems, because the farmer is not only a laborer but he is also the owner of the business that he works in and has to be the salesman for his product as well.

"You can't even handle farm prices by labor union methods without bringing ruin to the farmers as a whole and jeopardizing the security of our country at this time when farmers have made such heavy commitments for production to feed the Army and fill the lend lease requirements for Britain and the other nations.

"Personally I have the greatest respect for labor organizations. The things they have achieved for labor have contributed to our American way of life.

"Labor organizations have done an excellent job for labor. We think farm organizations have done an excellent job for the farm. But there is plenty of opportunity for each of them to do a better job in their own fields."

Mr. Neal noted that the new Agricultural Council did not represent an effort to organize farm labor, but to organize farmers.

"There are two general groups of farmers we are interested in," he added, "those already in general marketing or other established farm organizations and perhaps not as conscious as they might be of benefits they have derived, and then farmers who are not yet in any farm organization.

"This Council, if it does the job set for it, has to be more than a propaganda campaign, as I see it. It has to hold fast to the progress farmers have already made through organized effort. It has to do a still better job.

"When you speak of a better job, that means better service and better price.

"If this is going to be a success, I think myself that we shall have to make available the resources all the farm organizations now have, in research and service, and mobilize them so they can do the best possible job of serving the farmers."

Mr. Neal is now in his fifth year as Master of the New Hampshire State Grange. He is also president of the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, and Past President of the State sheep breeders' and beef breeders' associations.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cool tonight as it was last night. Light winds.

Southwestern Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont: Not quite so cool tonight.

New Hampshire: Not quite so cool, but with light frost in exposed places tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:04 p. m.; height 7.9 feet. Friday, 6:19 a. m.; height 8.5 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:03 p. m.

Rival Unions to Seek Election At Squire Meat Packing Plant

Nearly 4,000 workers are voting in employee elections held by the National Labor Relations Board in New England this week, it is reported at the Board's regional office here. This is a little better than the average which has been running between 3,000 and 4,000.

The outstanding election is that coming tomorrow at the John P. Squire Company of Cambridge, the largest packinghouse within New England.

Last September a union of the American Federation of Labor obtained an election at the plant and lost. Recently the rival union of the Congress of Industrial Organization came in, and this led to the new election. Both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. will be on the ballot. Employees will also have the choice of neither.

Around 1,000 employees are involved. A week from tomorrow the Swift Soap Works in Cambridge will also vote. There are some fewer than 100 employees in this plant. The John P. Squire Company is likewise a subsidiary of Swift & Company.

Labor Board elections are held on petition of workers to determine the future basis of the employees' dealing with management. In some cases the workers vote to decide whether they want a particular union to represent them as sole bargaining agency for all the employees concerned. In other cases they make a choice between competing unions. They may also decide that they want no union at all.

Rescued Sub Victims Tell Of Aid Offered

PORTLAND, Maine, April 23 (AP)—Adrift for 27 days after their small Canadian vessel was torpedoed off the coast of South America, 11 of 18 survivors arrived here today with a tale of a German submarine commander who offered food and first aid and then gave directions that finally took them to safety.

Their story was made public through a Navy communiqué.

Two crewmen are missing in the sinking. Several were hurt and cared for in a South American hospital. They were picked up by a ship a few miles off shore. They were brought here in an Allied vessel.

"Two of the crew lost their lives in the sinking," the Navy communiqué said. "The ship went down almost immediately after the torpedo struck. The submarine surfaced and ordered the one lifeboat that had been launched to pull alongside. The commander of the submarine offered to furnish the survivors with first aid equipment, food and water. These were not needed. He then gave them their course to the nearest land and submerged."

The two men who are missing were: Francis Murphy, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, helmsman, and Ralph Lancier, a French-Canadian from Quebec, P. Q., the ship's cook. The communiqué said the next of kin had been notified.

The 11 survivors who landed here left shortly afterward by train for Montreal. Captail Daniel Nolan and several officers went direct to Canada on another ship from the South American port.

All members of the crew were Canadians.

The submarine comander spoke good English, survivors said, and even "offered to radio bearings of the lifeboat to facilitate rescue."

The U-boat remained surfaced for only six or seven minutes in all, they said.

Lewiston Postmaster

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Charles P. Lemaire to be postmaster at Lewiston, Maine.

Hotel and Resort Owners See Fall-Off to a 'Mere Trickle'

New England's half-a-billion-dollar tourist industry today faced one of the most critical periods in its history as a result of the severe gasoline rationing program announced by the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

General reaction expressed by New England's leading hotel and resort operators is that tourist revenue in the six States will fall off to a mere trickle, forcing the many operators to close doors.

The one bright spot which New England hotel and resort owners are clinging to today is Yankee ingenuity. Many have expressed the hope that some way will be found —whether it's afoot, on bicycle, or by horse-drawn stages—for the New England people to vacation in their own New England at one of their favorite resorts.

The tire shortage and car rationing program already had forced New England's vacation industry to make drastic readjustments for the coming season but the majority of operators looked for a successful year. More "long stay" vacationists were expected by the hotels and plans were completed for more recreational and sporting activities to keep these visitors contented.

Came by Auto

Tourist officials point out that while the railroads can bring a large number of vacationists into New England's six States 90 per cent of the visitors to this region in the recent past came by automobile.

Resort owners within a few miles of the rail lines, however, felt if they were allowed enough gasoline to operate station wagons to and from trains they could continue to operate.

Hardest hit New England State will be Maine. Its widely scattered seashore and lake resorts depend considerably upon the motoring tourist. The greatest percentage of Maine's vacation business comes from New York and Massachusetts, relatively a short distance by automobile under normal gasoline conditions.

In commenting upon the effect the gasoline rationing will have on the New England tourist business Dudley Harmon of the New England Council said today it was a severe blow to the recreational industry in New England.

Maximum Quota

"The maximum quota suggested for the motorist who is not in any preferred class is so small that he is confronted with but two alternatives: To consume his weekly five gallons in miscellaneous day-to-day driving or to save his credits for week ends or longer vacation trips. Most people will probably try to combine both, but whatever the choice of the individual in this respect, in most cases his total car mileage is going to be substantially reduced.

"This is the unpleasant fact which now confronts resort interests in New England," Mr. Harmon continued, "and one which doubtless make necessary many changes in plans on the part of both vacationists and the operators of New England recreational facilities. New England is deeply concerned, of course, that it be treated fairly and equitably in any program of curtailment."

Glenn Sherrard, long a leading figure in promoting New England's tourist industry, said that such a gasoline rationing program would close tight practically "every resort hotel in New England."

L. G. Treadway, President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association and operator of 15 hotels throughout New England, said that New England's vacation resorts can't hope to continue through the summer without the motoring tourists' support.

"War workers need a respite from their jobs," he said, "and therefore gasoline plays an important part in giving the proper type of recreation to these men and women and their families.

"It's not a very rosy outlook for New England or for New Hampshire," said Ford Sayre, President of the New Hampshire Hotel Association and resident manager of the Hanover Inn at Hanover, N. H.

Big Sugar Groups Gather Data

Massachusetts retailers, wholesalers, institutional and industrial users of sugar today are busy compiling records of their sugar consumption for presentation on April 28 and 29 when they must register at high schools for sugar purchase certificates under the rationing system.

This trade registration will pave the way for individual consumer registration the following week, from May 4 to 7, when sugar ration books, containing 28 stamps, will be issued for every individual in the nation.

The average retailer, according to Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools and Sugar Rationing Administrator for Suffolk County, must provide the answer to three general questions, namely:

1. What was the amount of your gross sales of all meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables, and other items for the week ending April 25, 1942?
2. How many pounds of sugar were delivered to and accepted by you during November, 1941?
3. How many pounds of sugar have you in stock?

Example of 1,000 Pounds

With these figures in hand the registrar will quickly determine the retailer's allowable inventory for rationing purposes. For instance, if the retailer's gross sales total $1,000 during this week, his allowable inventory is to be 1,000 pounds of sugar, figures at one pound for each dollar of gross sales, unless his weekly delivery average in November, 1941, is lower. If the latter average is only 800 pounds, for instance, his allowable inventory will be set at that figure.

If the retailer has 400 pounds of sugar in his store at the time of registration, that amount will be deducted from the allowable inventory. The resulting figure will be 400 pounds, the amount of sugar for which he will be given purchase certificates on registration day.

The retailer will use these certificates to obtain sugar from the wholesaler to replenish his stock. After the certificates are used up, the retailer will get no more. Instead he will obtain further supplies by turning over in blocks of 100 the stamps he receives from individual purchasers when they buy sugar.

So that retailers' stock of sugar may be protected prior to actual rationing, individual consumers will not be able to buy sugar next week.

Quiz for Wholesalers

Regarding wholesalers, Mr. Gould said they must present answers to the following general questions:

1. In how many months in 1941 did you make deliveries of sugar?
2. How much sugar was delivered to you on or about December, 1941? Approximately 2,500, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 40,000, 60,000 or 80,000 pounds?
3. How much sugar was delivered to you in 1941?
4. How much sugar have you on hand?

Through answers to these questions the registrars, who are high school teachers, will figure out the allowable inventory of the wholesaler through a formula developed by Washington.

As an example, suppose the wholesaler made sugar deliveries in 6 months in 1941, received 10,000 pounds of sugar on Dec. 1, 1941, and received 60,000 pounds of sugar during 1941. Under the Washington formula, the registrar will divide the 60,000 pounds by double the figure six (the number of months he received sugar in 1941) to get the figure 5,000 pounds. To this latter amount will be added the amount of the Dec. 1, 1941, delivery, bringing the total to 15,000 pounds. That amount will be this particular wholesaler's allowable inventory.

12-Meal Customers To Surrender Books

By the Associated Press

Persons arranging to eat 12 or more meals each week in a boarding house, prison, hospital, college or school lunch or dining room, hotel, restaurant or other institution must leave their sugar-rationing books with the management.

In announcing the ruling today, State Rationing Administrator Henry Parkman, Jr., said that the books would be returned to such persons when the arrangements were terminated. Persons eating fewer than 12 meals weekly in any one such establishment, on the other hand, will retain their rationing books.

He said that beets, carrots, corn, peas and succotash were the only vegetable products that could be canned with sugar, although sugar could be used in canning all fruits.

Sugar Retailers Data Form

OPA Form No. R-305

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Office of Price Administration
REGISTRATION OF RETAILERS AND WHOLESALERS
Pursuant to Sugar Rationing Regulations

To be Filled in by Registrar
Local Rat Board No. 70-1
County Hampden State Mass.
Date April 28, 1942

USE INK, INDELIBLE PENCIL OR TYPEWRITER

This Form shall be used by each retail business which handled sugar during the period from January 1, 1941 to April 30, 1942, or each retail business which commenced operation subsequent to April 30, 1942, and each wholesale business which handled sugar during the period from January 1, 1941 to December 1, 1941

1. Registering unit: Corner Grocery (Store, branch, department, etc., covered by this registration)
2. Address: Number 10 Street Market St City Rome County Hampden State Mass.
3. Name of owner: John Doe (State whether Individual, Partnership, Corporation, etc.)
4. Address: Number 10 Street Market St City Rome County Hampden State Mass
5. If registering unit sells at RETAIL, answer the following: (A UNIT SHALL BE DEEMED TO SELL AT RETAIL IF OVER 50% OF ITS SALES OF ALL MERCHANDISE DURING APRIL, 1942, WAS MADE TO HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS.)

a. Gross sales of all meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables, etc. for week ending April 25, 1942; or if registering unit began operation after April 20, 1942, give estimated sales for the first complete calendar week of operations	$ 1000	
b. Quantity of sugar equal to one pound for each dollar of gross sales (item 5a)		1000 lbs.
c. Sugar delivered to and accepted by registering unit during the month of November, 1941	3200 lbs.	
d. Approximate weekly average (one-fourth of item 5c)		800 lbs.
e. Allowable inventory (item 5b or item 5d, whichever is smaller)		800 lbs.
f. Present inventory (number of pounds of sugar now owned by registering unit for sale)		400 lbs.
g. Maximum weight value of Sugar Purchase Certificate which may be issued (item 5e minus item 5f if item 5e is greater)		400 lbs.
h. Excess inventory (item 5f minus item 5e if item 5f is greater)		lbs.
j. Weight value of Sugar Purchase Certificate applied for (not to exceed quantity shown in item 5g)		400 lbs.

They'll Take These to Schools Next Week

A specimen of the blank to be filled in by retailers next Tuesday and Wednesday, April 28 and 29, when they go to high schools throughout the nation to register for sugar-purchase certificates.

Loss of Rich Revenue Sources May Drive State to Sales Tax

Massachusetts state and local government officials today plunged more vigorously into their search for a solution to war-caused serious tax revenue problems as Washington's gasoline rationing order threatened heavy reduction in the revenue yield from present state sources.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, predicts sharp increases in local taxes in 1943, resulting from gasoline and tire rationing. Similarly Theodore N. Waddell, Director of the State Division of Accounts, believes the average real estate tax will go up at least $3.50 next year, a tremendous jump at a time when real estate taxpayers are meeting heavier burdens in other directions.

Local municipalities rely upon several tax revenue sources tapped by the State which in turn distributes part of all of the proceeds to the 351 cities and towns.

These sources include gasoline taxes, income and corporation taxes, each of which is being hit by the war situation. This year the State is distributing $10,000,000 in gasoline tax revenue to the municipalities, approximately $18,000,000 in income tax receipts and more than $12,000,000 in corporation taxes.

Sees Gas Tax Fade Out

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, anticipates that municipalities will receive little or no revenue from gasoline taxes next year, which usually represents $1.50 on the average local tax rate.

Similarly Mr. Long predicts a sharp cut in income and corporation tax distribution. The dark picture, affected by gasoline and tire rationing, includes the collapse of gasoline station business, automobile accessories stores, closing of many roadside restaurants which depend upon motor travel business.

Likewise, the excise tax on automobiles, which usually produces $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 for the cities and towns is expected to drop sharply next year. Mr. Waddell said that local officials have anticipated a 25 per cent drop in this revenue this year. Next year the cut probably will be much heavier, he said.

Corporation Tax Cut

The corporation tax yield will be heavily cut, Mr. Long said, because of businesses affected by rationing and other factors.

In addition, the revenue from the State income tax yield will be affected next year by heavier Federal Taxes. Under the Massachusetts Income Tax Law, taxpayers are allowed to claim an exemption on the amount of Federal income taxes they pay. This year the Federal payments are vastly heavier than in 1941. Therefore, the deductions will be substantialy greater on Massachusetts returns.

The revenue problem, meanwhile, is being attacked from several different directions. A special legislative commission, headed by Senator Tycho M. Petersen (R) of Springfield, was established by the 1941 Legislature to study the revenue problem.

Likewise, the research staff of the Taxpayers' Federation is busy seeking new revenue sources and additional economy methods for state and local governments. Furthermore, the staff is attempting to draft an exact forecast of the financial problems facing the State and municipalities in 1943.

Predictions have been made that Massachusetts will suffer a revenue loss of $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 next year, unless new sources are tapped. Gasoline taxes, automobile registration and license fees and the like account for $30,000,000 annually and this figure is expected to drop sharply next year.

What Gas Rationing Means to Motorists

Rationing of gasoline for passenger car use will affect every resident of New England in some way. Here are some of the far-reaching results anticipated if rations are limited to five gallons a week:

Taxes: New or higher taxes will have to be found by State and local governments to replace the lost gasoline tax revenue.

Vacations: Many hotels, road houses, and summer theaters will close because of lack of trade. Opportunities for summer employment and recreation will therefore be fewer.

Filling Stations: Many gasoline filling stations will go out of business owing to lack of profit from the resulting small turnover.

Insurance: Firms handling automobile insurance will do less business after many motorists dispose of, or jack up, their cars "for the duration."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Americanization As I See It," by Frank Flanagan, City Director of Americanization, an address before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. Program will include movies and will be held at the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, at 7 p. m.

"Shakespeare's Flowers and Gardens," illustrated with colored slides, will be subject of public lecture by Charles Gibbs Adams. At Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Piano recital by Albion Metcalf. Program will consist of selections from Bach, Mozart, Chopin, Brahms, and Rachmaninoff. At South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street, at 8:15 p. m. Public is invited to attend.

"Skating Vanities of 1942," musical extravaganza produced on roller skates, Gloria Nord, of Hollywood, Calif., heads the cast of 100 roller entertainers. Appearing 8:30 o'clock nightly at Boston Garden, North Station, through Sunday, April 26. Admission ranges from $1.10 to $2.20.

Friday

Gallery talk at Museum of Fine Arts, "The Karolik Collection," by Mrs. Sayward of Museum staff, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion. At 11 a. m.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Arnold Seeks Law to Ban Use of Patents in Cartels

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Thurman Arnold, head of the Government's Antitrust Division, called on Congress today for legislation cancelling "any patent which has been used as an instrument to create a domestic or international cartel."

By so doing, Mr. Arnold moved the current senatorial investigation of foreign patent monopolies into new ground.

Mr. Arnold declared that the major present device for seeking to circumvent the Sherman Antitrust Act is the abuse of patents. It is the natural succession of a long list of legal subterfuges, he declared.

Abuses Charged

At the same time, he charged that "most of our present shortage of basic materials for the war has been the result of the abuse of patent privileges which this legislation would correct."

Heretofore, the Patents Committee has investigated the situation primarily to increase war production. It is still argued that closely held patent control, often in conjunction with German companies, is one of the biggest deterrents of war output.

But today the matter was moved into a new postwar field in which the abuse of the patent privilege, through the creation of "pools" designed to kill off competitors, was alleged to be the current successor of the old "trusts" of Theodore Roosevelt as the chief handicap to American business.

Senator Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois asked Mr. Arnold if the patent situation were not the chief "economic tie that is detrimental to the defense of this country."

Agreeing, Mr. Arnold added that it was also the chief economic bottleneck that would tie up the nation in a depression after the war, if not corrected.

Arnold Statement

In a prepared statement Mr. Arnold declared:

"It should be remembered that the history of the Sherman Act is a succession of devices used to escape its underlying purpose.

"The most publicized device, now happily obsolete, is the old trust of Theodore Roosevelt's time. Following that we had the corporate merger. Following that we had various trade associations with their quotas—the quotas established through the distribution of statistical information, etc. Each of these devices attempted to evade the Sherman Act by taking some otherwise legitimate privilege and misusing it to establish a cartel."

The text for today's hearing was the recent consent decree in the magnesium case. Alcoa, Dow Chemical, and their principal officials accepted fines amounting to $135,000 in a settlement of this case.

Tracing the origin of the magnesium monopoly Mr. Arnold charged it started in 1927 with a pool of patents held by the American concerns and the German dye trust, I. G. Farben. By this patent pool competition with other companies was killed off. Output of magnesium in the United States was limited by Alcoa to 4,000 tons a year unless I. G. Farben consented to have it produce more. Magnesium is a vital substance in aircraft, and Germany pushed production while it was retarded in the United States by limiting magnesium production, aluminum was freed of a possible competitor, for magnesium is one-third lighter than aluminum. It can be produced from sea water or ores that are widespread.

Example of Abuses

Mr. Arnold cited this as a classic example of tying up not one specific gadget or article by patent pool, but an entire industry.

The Government indictment was brought in January, 1941. A British-American independent firm known as Basic Magnesium, Inc., was set up to make magnesium to meet the war demands, Mr. Arnold testified, but "right down to a month ago," he charged, this firm was held back by the Dow-Alcoa magnesium cartel. When the consent decree was accepted a month ago the industry was opened, royalty free for the war emergency, to all companies.

Mr. Arnold added of the consent decree:

"The defendants after having entered pleas and paid their fines attempted to give the public the impression that they had been engaged in some immaterial and technical violations of law on account of which they felt no personal guilt whatever.

"I am willing to leave it to the common sense of the public that defendants do not pay fines both corporate and individual without knowing that they have been fined for an actual violation of law of which they are conscious."

Mr. Arnold said the magnesium consent decree was based on two "principles of law":

First: it is an illegal conspiracy in restraint of trade "when the holders of patents on an industrial project combine those patents in order to dominate the industry, to control price and supply and to put any enterprise under a handicap."

Second: Where a patent owner has used his patent in violation of the Sherman Act to dominate an industry "he can no longer sue to collect royalties until the effect of that patent abuse has been dissipated."

Even a Hero's Son Has to Take a Nap

Associated Press

Mrs. John D. Bulkeley

Mrs. Bulkeley, wife of Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, one of the nation's naval heroes, beams over the news of her husband's latest exploit in the Philippines as she holds their infant son. The son, named John D. Bulkeley, Jr., was born April 3. Lieutenant Bulkeley's motor torpedo boats were credited with damaging a Japanese light cruiser in attack near Cebu.

Stimson: No Surprise Raids on U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Possibility of surprise Axis air raids on American territory has been reduced to practically a vanishing point by the complete installation of the latest radio listening devices capable of detecting enemy craft at least 100 miles at sea, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed at his press conference today.

America's naval and military bases and the Nation's East and West Coast are fully equipped with these unerring mechanical detectors, the Secretary announced.

Their sensitive tentacles are as effective at night as in the day; they penetrate fog and clouds; they are in operation every second of every 24 hours a day, around the clock.

They are part of the new assurances that there will not be another Pearl Harbor, either at a distant base or at home. They are part of the guarantee that while Japan and Germany may try revenge raids to retaliate for what has been happening over Tokyo and Berlin, they will not be surprised.

Stimson Enthusiastic

Mr. Stimson, was in fact, particularly enthusiastic about the progress which American inventive genius is making toward putting the United States in the lead in perfecting the implements of modern war. He couldn't reveal details but he emphasized significantly that notable progress in war-purpose invention was being made and that new devices are being taken over constantly and adapted by the Army.

The Secretary went to inspect the operation of the latest radio listening equipment and reported that he was able to spot aircraft which was reported at 60 miles off the Atlantic Coast.

He explained that the image of the airplane is, of course, not visible in the detector but that the echo of the radio wave which has struck the plane is recorded on the detector.

Mr. Stimson said these devices are developed by the Army Signal Corps to help protect coastal areas against raids, and added that the Signal Corps' new instruments are making a major contribution to the defense of the country.

14,000 in Training

To meet new demands for technicians, the Fort Monmouth, N. J. Signal Corps School is training 14,000 men in its laboratories, he said. The Corps plans to take in 1,000 candidates for officers monthly during the coming year, for three-month training courses.

Other announcements of military importance which the Secretary made included:

In a move designed to stimulate the enlistment of young men, the War Department is allowing 18 and 19-year-old volunteers to choose the combat service in which they wish to serve.

Heretofore, all enlistments in the Army of the United States have been for assignment to the Army at large and no assurance was given the individual as to his assignment to a particular branch. Volunteers of this age group may select assignment to Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Armored Forces, Air Corps, Signal Corps, or Corps of Engineers. Should they have no immediate preference, they may volunteer for enlistment in the Army of the United States unassigned.

To qualify for enlistment under this plan, the volunteer must have reached his eighteenth birthday and not have passed his twentieth. He must be a citizen of the United States, have written permission from his parents, and pass the Army-type physical examination.

Air Problems Studied

To keep pace with America's air-training program and to study the manifold problems of safeguarding inexperienced personnel, the Army air forces are initiating a greatly broadened safety program with the appointment of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Harris as Director of Flying Safety, the War Department announced.

While the United States military aircraft accident rate is 68 per cent lower than it was 10 years ago and 10 per cent less than the 10-year average, constant improvement of safety measures is regarded as vital to the war effort.

The Flying Safety Organization, an outgrowth of a former branch of the Inspection Division, will be under the Director of Technical Services of the Army Air Corps. Its function will be to supervise inspection and investigation of conditions, practices, and facilities which may affect safety and rescue, and to study aircraft accidents and the system of reporting thereon.

Four states in the South and Southwest have been transferred in a realignment of Army corps areas designed to facilitate defense, supply, administration, and control, the War Department announced.

The shifts are Arkansas from the Seventh Corps Area to the Eighth Corps Area, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas; Louisiana, from the Fourth Corps Area to the Eighth Corps Area; Arizona from the Eighth Corps Area to the Ninth, with headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah; and Colorado from the Eighth Corps Area to the Seventh, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

WLB and Secretary Perkins Dispute Claims of Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23 — Labor's position in the war effort has been re-defined at three points:

1. The National War Labor Board including the four industry members led by Roger D. Lapham and the public and labor representatives, contradict the statement in New York yesterday by William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, that employers had not agreed to arbitrate the "closed shop" issue at the President's labor-industry conference last December.

2. William H. Davis, NWLB Chairman, in strike statistics offered yesterday, declared labor's no-strike pledge had been an "astounding success."

3. Figures from Secretary of Labor Perkins indicated that 50 per cent of factory workers earn under $30 a week, and in higher-paid war factories, 50 per cent earn less than $37 a week.

Said They Did Not Agree

Mr. Witherow charged in New York Tuesday that no "agreement on this controversial subject" of the open shop ever existed. His statement followed N. A. M. advertising "America wants victory—not the closed shop."

The WLB reply was made in a formal statement. Signatures included Mr. Lapham, a spokesman for industry at the December Conference. Industry-Labor Conference signed a pledge in December as follows:

"The employer members of the Conference accept the President's direction for peaceful settlement of disputes and the establishment of a War Labor Board."

Although the employer representatives objected to inclusion of closed shop issues, the statement added, they gave Mr. Roosevelt blanket authority in the matter and pledged their support. When the President set up the War Labor Board he gave it jurisdiction over all labor disputes. The Board itself, including the four representatives from industry, unanimously affirmed its jurisdiction over security of membership matters in the Inland Steel case.

Labor Leaders Join in Denial

Simultaneously, a joint statement was issued by Congress of Industrial Orgonizations' President, Philip Murray, and American Federation of Labor President, William Green, who charged Mr. Witherow with either suffering from a bad memory or trying to "crawl out" from acceptance of a definite agreement.

Regarding strike statistics, offered by Mr. Davis, there is also a clash with earlier statements by the N. A. M., although these are not specifically referred to. The N. A. M. put out figures in the first week of March charging that labor was carrying on a "strikes-as-usual" policy.

Mr. Davis declared organized labor's no-strike policy was "an outstanding success." Strike idleness in relation to war production with its increased employment, Mr. Davis said, for the first quarter of 1942 was one-fifteenth of the corresponding 1941 period. However, Mr. Davis' figures showed that in spite of low strike figures man-days lost increased from 45,000 in January to 167,000 in March.

The wage statistics offered by Secretary Perkins were significant in their way.

"About one-quarter of the 10,600,000 factory workers earned less than $20 a week in December, 1941," she reported. At the other end of the scale, about 13 per cent earned more than $50 a week. Of the total, 50 per cent got less than $30.

Secretary Perkins, at the request of the War Department granted an exemption from a provision in the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, lowering the age minimum from 18 to 16 in about 15 manufacturing lines. Girls under 18, however, may not be employed more than eight hours a day nor between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

President Asks Safety Drive Aid

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP) — President Roosevelt called upon the nation today to give all aid to a drive to prevent fatalities and injury by accidents, terming it an "integral part of our national war effort."

In a letter read before a newly formed War Production Fund to conserve man power—an offspring of the National Safety Council—the President said:

"It is obvious from the very magnitude of the toll in deaths and injuries that accidents constitute one of the serious impediments to our war production. The sort of broad program through which the National Safety Council proposes to extend accident prevention work more widely throughout the country is, therefore, a national necessity at this time."

It is expected that the expanded safety program will cost $5,000,000, and the War Production Fund has undertaken the responsibility of financing the project through enlisting the support of the nation's major industrial and business corporations.

'High' Graduates Acceptable to Navy

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP) — The Navy announced that it would accept high school graduates between 18 and 27 without any college training as applicants for aviation officers' courses.

Their recruiting and training will be carried out under "Class V-5" which has been limited previously to men with at least two years of college credits. This program is separate from the "Class V-1" program under which college students may enlist to become officers while continuing with their education.

Qualified candidates under the V-5 program will be sent to one of the new aviation induction centers at the Universities of Iowa, Georgia, North Carolina and St. Mary's College, California, for four months' "toughening." Men who successfully complete this course and three months of primary and three months of advanced flight training will be commisisoned ensigns in the Naval Reserve or second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve.

C. I. O. Opposes Bill

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—A C. I. O. spokesman has opposed pending legislation to subject labor unions to prosecution under the Antiracketeering and antitrust laws on the ground that it would outlaw strikes.

Nathan Cowan of Washington, C. I. O. legislative representative said the nation would not tolerate "a destruction of the right" of labor to strike "by un-American legislation of this type."

Bus Drivers Quit

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 23 (AP)—Drivers for the People's Transport Corporation, only transportation system for this Western Michigan city of 45,000, went on strike today and forced war workers and others to walk or hail rides to their jobs.

M. J. Britzen, President, said that a number of the company's 50 bus drivers refused to go out on their day's first run at 4:45 a. m., after a conference to settle a dispute had failed.

The dispute, he said, involved a demand for recognition by the Teamsters Union (A. F. of L.). He said the Union demanded recognition without an election among employees to determine a bargaining agent and the company refused.

Miners Bait Murray

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—One more sign of cleavage between the United Mine Workers and the C. I. O. appeared in another letter from mine union leaders to Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, suggesting that the miners probably would do some "housecleaning" at their October convention. Mr. Murray is Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, and succeeded John L. Lewis, the miners' president, as C. I. O. head.

Ian Pirie MacDonald

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Ian Pirie MacDonald, who passed on yesterday, was a world-known photographer who made more than 70,000 camera character portraits of men and wouldn't permit a woman in his studio while he worked.

A native of Chicago, Ian MacDonald set up his first studio in Albany, N. Y., and won his first recognition photographing women.

For the last 50 years of his life, however, he refused to picture them, declaring that women refused to sacrifice their vanity for the sake of a true camera portrait.

He photographed hundreds of famous statesmen, industrialists, actors and authors, including President Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Ford, Otis Skinner, Sir Oliver Lodge, and John Masefield.

As temperamental as any of his sitters, MacDonald declined to go to the White House to photograph Theodore Roosevelt, forcing the President to come to his studio in accordance with his policy of having his subjects relax in a different atmosphere before taking their picture. He also declined to photograph anyone smiling, holding that to do so would result in an artificial personality study.

In 1920 he was invited to Czechoslovakia to photograph President Thomas Masaryk, and the next year he went to Denmark to photograph King Christian X. He had been honored by many countries for his work.

Labor Age Lowered

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Manufacturers furnishing certain products under government contract may employ girls as young as 16, under a Labor Department ruling made public today.

Luce Calls China Key to Victory

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—Without China the United States could lose the war in the Pacific and "probably would," publisher Henry R. Luce declares.

"Wherefore," he said, "let us be humble—and wherefore let us be proud that fate binds us to so great and to so noble a people as the Chinese."

Addressing a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in connection with the University of Rochester's two-day conference on the Far Eastern front, Mr. Luce, publisher of Time, Life and Fortune, added:

"Whether or not we might win or lose the war without China, it is absolutely certain that without China we cannot achieve a victory, that is, we cannot, in any sense win the peace."

Americans who think China is fighting for survival are, Mr. Luce said, "just 100 per cent wrong," he declared:

"China fights for a better nation than ever inhabited the Flowery Kingdom—to re-establish in that nation the best of the past and to go on to greet a new sun shining upon a universal humanity from a universal heaven."

German Barter: Set of False Teeth For Snowshoes

NEW YORK (CBS)—German newspapers carry advertisements which disclose an increase of barter trade in Germany, offering to exchange, for instance, dental treatment and a set of teeth for furniture and snow shoes, the British Radio reported today.

The Münchner Neueste Nachrichten of April 4 has the following advertisement, along with others of the same type, BBC reported:

"Dental treatment and set of teeth, in exchange: door, bookcase, peasant furniture, upholstered furniture, oil paintings, carpets, snow shoes.

"An advertisement in the Berliner Lokalanzeiger of April 1 runs as follows:

"Stamp collection to be exchanged against diamond jewelry."

"Next day someone wanted to exchange a typewriter against a dining table of Caucasian walnut."

Public Likes Color In Dining Places

LOS ANGLES, April 23 (AP)—One reason big hotel cafes are running in the red is the absence of red checkered table cloths.

Addressing the National Restaurant Association's regional convention yesterday, Robert Groves, President of the Southern California Hotel Association, said the American public likes atmosphere in its dining places, so the small informal cafe with the old fashioned trimming has greater appeal than a large ornately decorated room with chandeliers and oriental rugs.

"The atmosphere is too cold in most elegantly appointed hotel restaurants. The manager who replaces his costly chandeliers and expensive rugs with simple, informal decorations and wood floors will find an increase in patronage."

GRISTEDE'S
BON "VOYAGE" SHOP
COUNTRY ORDERS
Shipped Anywhere
At your summer home, enjoy your accustomed Bon Voyage Shop delicacies. Mail or telephone orders over $5 delivered free within a 60-mile radius.
Catalog on Request
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Consult Phone Directory for Your Local Gristede Store
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DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
WHY BAKE CAKE? JUST SPREAD FROSTING OVER GLORIOUS FLUFFY DRAKE'S HANDY LAYERS
FLOUR SUGAR
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

SCHNEIDER'S Grand Prize BEVERAGES
17 Flavors, 10c plus dep. Lg. Bot.
SERVE WITH CONFIDENCE
AT STORES IN BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND and STATEN ISLAND
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IT TAKES THE BEST TO TASTE THE BEST!
WORCESTER IVORY SALT
FLOWS FREELY
"It's vacuum evaporated"

HOTEL Century
WEST 46th—near 6th Ave, NEW YORK
SINGLE $2.50 to $3.50 Double $3.50 to $6.00
2 blocks from Radio City; near 5th Ave. & B'way.
W. H. FITZSIMMONS, Mgr.
350 ROOMS WITH TUB and SHOWER

WALKING
5303M Smart black or brown suede oxford with matching calf trim. $10.95
1178M Brown bucko with brown calf saddle and leather sole for sportswear. $7.95
Your feet will feel so comfortable in INDIAN WALK SHOES that walking will intrigue you. INDIAN WALKS are built to give you comfort, no matter how strenuous your active day may be. Drop in today—try on a pair—you will see and feel the difference.
INDIAN WALK SHOES
NEW YORK STORES: 14 W. 39th St., 987 Madison Ave., 2315 Broadway, 2604 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 501 East Fordham Rd., 55 East 167th St. BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 404 Utica Avenue. MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue. FAR ROCKAWAY: 1916 Mott Avenue. HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue. JAMAICA: 89-65 164th Street. NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard. EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Ave. WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Ave.

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For FAMILY USE
RHODES BROTHERS CO.
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There is no Extra Charge
Fanny Farmer Candies are made just the way you like them ... from old-time recipes calling for the best quality of everything—fresh cream, fresh creamery butter, fresh fruits, finest nut meats and chocolate. These candies reach you absolutely fresh, too—delivered to your shop every 48 hours or even more often.
Boxes are priced: 1 lb., 70¢; 2 lbs., $1.20; 3 lbs., $1.80; 4 lbs., $2.40; 5 lbs., $3.00. And don't forget the Boys in Service! We'll be glad to mail your gift orders.
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Is your son an officer?
Is your son, brother or father an officer in the Army or Navy? Or about to be?
What finer compliment to his commission than a Gift Order on Rogers Peet for a well-tailored, well-fitting uniform.
Our uniforms are made in our own workrooms, combining the genius of our Master Designer with the skilled handwork of our tailors.
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TASTES LIKE THE KIND GRANDMA PUTS UP
Snider's Old Fashioned Chili Sauce

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Boston Sending 25 Delegates To the Y. W. C. A. Conference

Twenty-five delegates will represent Boston at the New York-New England regional conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations, to be held in Springfield, Mass., from April 24 through April 26, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

With the theme of the conference "In Such a Time as This," the role and responsibilities of the Young Women's Christian Associations in a war period will be highlighted at the three-day event. Delegates from Y. W. C. A.'s in 58 cities in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Maine will attend.

"Social Scene"

Talks keyed to different fields of interest, each dealing with the theme-topic from a different angle, will be presented at the regular sessions of the conference. The keynote address, "The Social Scene," will be given by Myra Smith of the national Y. W. C. A. staff.

Other speakers and their topics will include Mary Dingman, specialist in international affairs, "Looking Toward World Reconstruction"; Mrs. Lansing Lewis, U. S. O.-Y. W. C. A. field director of New England, "U. S. O. Volunteers in Civilian Defense and the Y. W. C. A."; and Dr. Kathleen MacArthur of New York, "Our Christian Faith—Its Meaning for Personal Integration and Social Reconstruction."

In addition to the regular meetings, "working groups" will conduct discussions in the light of the theme-topic to determine what needs in wartime communities the Y. W. C. A. should try to meet. The discussions will give attention to such pertinent questions as the effect of the war on racial and religious attitudes, and activities and program planning, the organizations' functions in these times in such matters as consumer interests, housing, juvenile delinquency, and the work of women and girls in the war.

Postwar Problem

"Working groups" will also consider the effect on the Y. W. C. A. of the widespread migrations of people due to industrial changes and military movements, what the co-operative relationships of the Y. W. C. A. should be with other groups in a wartime community, and the manner in which, as a world organization, the Y. W. C. A. may make its conrtibution to postwar reconstruction.

Henrietta Gibson, of Albany, N. Y., a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., is chairman of the Conference. Boston Board delegates include Mrs. Robert R. Bishop of West Newton; Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth of Salem Depot, N. H.; Mrs. Leonard Carmichael of Medford; Mrs. E. Alden Minard of Auburndale; and Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer of West Newton. Among the staff members going are the Misses Hattie Droll, Janice Janes, Elizabeth Jones, Elizabeth Hiss and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, executive secretary of the Association.

By a Staff Photographer

Girls' Group Coming to Morgan Memorial

These five young women, calling themselves the Harmonettes, formed their musical club three years ago. They will give their annual concert tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Morgan Memorial. It will be for the benefit of the music school of that institution. The girls include Doris Hilts, organizer and director (at the piano), and (left to right), Helen Salem, Juanita Bailey, Helen Garabedian, and Gladys Hilts. All the girls sing and each plays the piano. Sometimes one acts as accompanist and then another. Their program includes five-part singing, most of the arrangements for which are made by their young director.

Lexington Arts And Crafts Show This Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass.—In a 1942 manifestation of the "Spirit of 1776," some 140 men and women of this town, already glorious in its historical fight for freedom, will prepare for an attack on a little-known front.

These members of The Lexington Arts and Crafts Society—people from all walks and stations who are associated in a common interest in learning and creative self-expression — will hold their seventh annual exhibition at the Masonic Building, opposite Lexington Green, on Sunday, April 26 from 2 to 9 p. m.

Among the membership are professional artists in painting, music, needlework, illustrating, woodcarving, printing, stained glass, sketching, photography, woodworking, the theater, jewelry-making, and metal-work.

However, it is pointed out that the Society is not for professionals, alone. By far, the largest part of the membership consists of those who take arts and crafts seriously in their leisure hours as a means of relaxing from the ordinary pursuits of life by creating something with their hands—activities which in many cases prove a safety valve against the pressure of total war.

War and 'Unrest' in the Home Play a Big Part in Truancy

Juvenile Delinquency
Fourth of Six Articles

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bright spring sunshine streamed through classroom windows at the Disciplinary Day School in Roxbury.

It touched young heads bent over textbooks. It invaded the kitchen where the home economics class, topped with tall, white baker's caps, were paring vegetables. It peered inquisitively over shoulders in the workshop as small hands pencilled intricate designs on blueprints.

So these were Boston's "bad boys"! They differed little in appearance from any other boys, so far I could see. Yet the teachers said, "Put them in a class with 'good boys' and you could pick them out. They are different, most of them. You get to know."

'Not Hopeless'

They may have got off "on the wrong track," these boys, but they're not hopeless by any means. Miss Gertrude Godvin, "square-shooting" principal of the school, will tell you that.

I say "square-shooting" because I think that's the way the boys would put it. I'm sure it's the way they feel.

Young Timothy, for instance, who was sitting at a desk outside the Principal's office. He brought in the attendance records as we were talking.

"Surely, he isn't a 'bad boy,'" I remarked as the quiet, neat-appearing youngster left the room.

Timothy's Story

The Principal nodded, waited until he was well out of ear-shot, then told me his story.

Timothy was a truant from school. Would leave home every morning with his sisters, but somehow never managed to get to school. He would go to the movies, or maybe a ball game.

Every night when he came home his father would beat him for his disobedience. But it made no difference. Finally, the school authorities had to have a warrant in order to get him.

He was sullen, resentful when they brought him before Miss Godvin. He wouldn't talk. But the Principal didn't scold or nag.

'Firm and Just'

"You have to be firm and just in your dealings with these boys," says Miss Godvin. "They sometimes have a very crude sense of justice themselves, but they expect fair treatment from us at all times. After awhile they begin to have confidence in us. When we have established that confidence, we have our first stepping-stone toward the building of character."

Timothy responded to reason and fair treatment. He hasn't missed a day since he came to school last fall, Miss Godvin beams. Now he helps out as sort of an assistant in the outer office when not in class.

There are many boys like Timothy in the school these days. "We have had more commitments for truancy this year than we have known for a long time," Miss Godvin states.

'Unrest' in the Home

She puts it down to the war, to "unrest" in the home, to older brothers going into the service, to tempting jobs and offers of "big money" in defense work.

"What I find is this," she said, "that these boys—the older ones, 14 and 15—feel they can go out and win this war! They read about it. It's all they want to talk about. Their brothers are in the service. They fret because there's nothing they can do. Want to leave school and go to work.

"You feel an undercurrent of tension all the time. It doesn't do to leave them idle for a moment."

It's being aware of all this that "forearms us with the patience and understanding we must have to combat it," as the Principal sees it.

They aren't "bad boys" to her, these youngsters who are committed to the school for truancy, for misconduct or other manifestations of juvenile delinquency.

Reports

A young boy, arriving late, came in to report, his lunch in a paper bag under his arm. Miss Godvin excused him. She knew the reason for his tardiness. He had had an early appointment with one of the school authorities.

"Were you there on time?" she asked. The boy nodded, and she marked him as "present" on the attendance record.

"They call them 'problem children,'" she commented as he went to his class. "Many of these boys have their problems, too—problems at home. This boy has to get breakfast for his brothers and sisters and get them ready for school. Then puts up his own lunch. His mother is ill."

Many of them have heavy home responsibilities, she says. Often there are parents who neglect them, whose examples of conduct furnish no inspiration to their children. Some condone and even try to cover up the misdeeds of their offspring. Others beat them unmercifully for the slightest misdemeanor.

Handled Individually

"Our first step in all new commitments," related the Principal, "is to visit the home and find out what the boy's environment is. Then we talk with him, try to draw him out. Each boy has to be handled individually. You can't treat them as a group, as they do in the regular schools. Each one presents a different problem."

Miss Godvin puts it up to them squarely. "The responsibility is yours," she points out. "The desire to do right must come from your own heart. Pull yourself together. Acknowledge you're wrong."

Says the Principal with pride, "It's interesting to see them get hold of themselves and develop character. I don't say we are successful with all of them. We're not. But you can't say that anywhere, in any school."

Watchword

They try to straighten the boys out and get them back into the regular schools, if possible. Some come with court records. These she tries to keep out of further mischief, get them interested in shop work, perhaps.

If they don't make good, it isn't because they haven't a school principal who doesn't take an interest in them, who doesn't make it her business to understand and help.

"It's being aware of these temptations for the boys," she repeated as we left, "that is important nowadays. That's our watchword here—awareness."

Church Grouping Of Women to Hear Rev. Mr. Denny

The Rev. William Henry Denny of the Church of the Covenant is announced as guest speaker at the fourth annual meeting of the Boston Federation of Women's Church Societies to be held on Monday, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston. His talk will be at the conclusion of the luncheon on the topic, "Day After Tomorrow."

The four speakers at the morning session, which will open at 10:30 a. m. in the Cathedral Rooms on the fifth floor, will be Mrs. J. Inman Nesson of the Boston Soldiers' and Sailors Recreation Committee; Mrs. Edward R. Broad, of the American Mission to Lepers; Miss Senn of the Boston Chinese Mission, and Mrs. William B. Oliver, Honorary President of the Boston Federation of Women's Church Societies. Mrs. Hector Ferguson, President, will preside at the luncheon and business sessions. More than 100 delegates from the Protestant denominations of Greater Boston will attend.

The summer schedule for volunteers on playgrounds and in camps sponsored by the Boston Council of Social Agencies, will be announced with an appeal for young women to help in the summer campaign to provide safe and wholesome recreation to Boston's children.

D. A. R. Chapters Meet Tomorrow

Tomorrow is the date of at least two meetings of D. A. R. chapters in Greater Boston.

The Old North Juniors will meet at the home of Miss Alma Littlefield, 216 Atherton Street, Milton, at 8 p. m., and hear Mrs. Willard Richards tell "The Latest Junior News." Harley Streeter will also speak on his experiences among the Navajo Indians.

The Minute Men Chapter meets at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after luncheon at 12:30 in the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston. Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, Regent, will preside, and reports of the March Conference will be read.

Mrs. Coulter of Vermont Sets Knitting Record!

RAWSONVILLE, Vt., April 23 (AP)—Chalk up another record!

From last September to date, Mrs. Agnes Coulter has finished for the Red Cross: 61 sweaters, seven boys' suits, 16 pairs of men's socks, and two baby sets.

In her spare time, she also knitted for her friends and relatives six sweaters, eight pairs of mittens, two pairs of gloves, two pairs of men's socks, and two baby sets.

Belmont Club Choristers In Concert

The Belmont Woman's Club Choristers will give their annual spring concert next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Homer Whitford conducting and Florence Whitford at the piano.

The concert is to be held in the attractive new parish house of All Saints' Church on Clark Street, Belmont, and the soloist of the evening will be Yves Chardon, cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Chardon is distinguished not only for his association with the Orchestra, but also as a virtuoso, a conductor, and as leader of the string quartet which bears his name. He teaches at the Longy School in Cambridge. His first number will be a Sonata (four movements) by Veracini, and his second group will include his own arrangement of a Chopin Waltz.

Mr. Whitford will conduct the Choristers in four groups of songs, the first of which is a group of classics including numbers by Bach and Handel and Morley's gay madrigal, "Now is the Month of Maying." Russian songs compose the second group which introduces a lullaby arranged from the Third Symphony of Tchaikovsky and a highly amusing folksong, "Griddle Cakes." A group of waltzes by Schubert, arranged for women's voices, provide an interlude, and the final group includes several entertaining selections, among them the lively "Schvanda" Polka by Weinberger.

Tickets for the concert may be obtained from any member of the Choristers, Mrs. Earle Buckingham, Chairman, or at the door. All members of the audience are invited to remain for the reception and refreshments which will immediately follow the program.

British Society 'Dutch' Luncheon

Another of its popular Dutch-Treat Luncheons is being planned by the British War Relief Society for tomorrow in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Boston, and the chief speaker will be Robert R. Appleby, Vice-President of the National War Relief Society in New York.

As Mr. Appleby is well posted on the situation in Britain, he will talk on the ways in which American generosity has alleviated suffering in Great Britain during the three years of the war. He will be introduced by Stuart C. Rand, chairman of the local organization.

After the luncheon there will be a showing of the film "Australia Marches with Britain," describing Australian industry in the war effort. An attendance of about 700 is expected.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News from Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese from Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London — 8:00 p. m. — War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—American Guest Night with BBC Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

D.A.R. Leaves Home First Time In 51 Years to Meet in Chicago

For the first time in the 51 years of its history, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will leave its home in Washington, D. C., and will convene in Chicago, May 4 to 7. An unusually large attendance is expected, as members living in the Far West will have an opportunity not heretofore afforded them.

A large delegation of the Massachusetts Society will leave Boston on May 2 with special accommodations. State officers going to Chicago are: Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, former Registrar General; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorory President General; Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Charles S. Murphy, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. George W. Lowell, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry J. Winslow, State Treasurer; Mrs. Charles H. Waterman, State Counselor, and over 50 chapter regents and delegates.

Miss Barbara Donegan, winner of the Massachusetts Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, and the state pilgrims from Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine, accompanied by Miss Margaret McIlroy, State Regent of Maine, will leave on Thursday, April 30.

The Massachusetts Society will hold its state meeting and dinner on Sunday, May 3, at the Stevens Hotel, National Headquarters for the Congress. Through the courtesy of the Illinois Society, D. A. R., the Congress will open formally at 8:30 on the evening of May 4, in the Medinah Temple. The 48 Pilgrims will be presented and the reception of the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, will follow. All other sessions of the Congress will be held in the ballroom of the Stevens Hotel.

On Tuesday, nominations for Vice-Presidents General and Honorary Vice-Presidents General wil be presented and the ball for for the state pages will be held. Voting will take place on Wednesday and the State Regents will give their annual reports. Newly elected officers will be installed on Thursday, and the Victory dinner in the evening will bring the conference to a close.

One of the outstanding meetings of the Congress is the National Defense Symposium to be held May 4. Eminent authorities will discuss citizenship problems, security on the home front and the place of the United States in the World today and after the peace is signed. Representatives of the armed forces will bring messages.

A large National Defense Exhibit will be on display on the second floor of the hotel. National Committee meetings, round table discussions by National Officers and special meetings for State Regents will be held during the week.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Andrini Continentals.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
5:30 p. m.—Allen Roth Symphony of Melody.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Jesters.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance music.
8:30 p. m.—For Your Information.
8:45 p. m.—St. George's Day: British War Factory Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt from Mexico City.
9:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Hon. Francis Sayre and Lord Beaverbrook, Speakers.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; J. B. Priestley.
11:30 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade"; Bob Stanley's Orchestra; tenor. Dance Orchestra.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs
For Friday, April 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Topic of Dickens Meeting Announced

The program of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship at its monthly meeting next Monday evening, in the Arlington Street Church, will concern the friendship of Dickens and Longfellow.

The poet's grandson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, who lives at Craigie House, Cambridge, visited by Dickens when he came to Boston in 1867, will present the "Story of a Trans-Atlantic Friendship." This he will base on unpublished letters and journals.

The musical events of the meeting, with Alan Hay as baritone, accompanied by Miss Inez Day, will be songs from three of Longfellow's poems.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Dodgers baseball game**	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee
3:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"	**Dodgers baseball game**	Dance Matinee
4:00	Jerry Wayne, songs.	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife': sketch	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee
4:15	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	**Dodgers baseball game**	Dance Matinee
4:30	Mary I Barber	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Dodgers baseball game**	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; News	Transcribed music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Musical Headliners	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	PM Reporter; News
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Theme Songs"
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Tin Types": Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Jerome Kern's Melodies.
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Or.; quart't; W. Scanlon	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Yale Glee Club
8:30	People's Platform:	'Sur Les Boulevards': or.	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Peggy Munroe, songs
8:45	Din'r Forum; News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	St. George's Day: music	Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	**America's Town Meeting:**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	**"What Economic Sac-**	**Mary Martin; Jerry**	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30	"Big Town"	**rifice Must We Make for**	**Lester; Music Maids;**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45	"Big Town"	**a Lasting Peace?"**	**guests; orchestra**	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Daniel J. Tobin: Talk	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15	"First Line": de-	**Report to Nation on War**	**Barrymore; guests**	Mass. Conference of	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	fense program	**Bonds: Speakers**	'Mr. Brambles Rambles':	Christians and Jews	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	comedy sketch	Dance orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15	Navy News Releases	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30	Weather; Master	Music You Want	"Music in the Moon-	**Hon. Francis Sayre and**	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Music You Want	light": orchestra	**Lord Beaverbrook: rec.**	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	Songs; Music	News Service	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; News	"Morning Watch": talk.	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"The Okies"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McM'll'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Talk; Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Valiant Lady: sk.	"Millwheel": music	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Help Mate": drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Chaplain Jim—U. S. A."	"Mary Marlin": sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Victory at Home	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Talk; M. Levant, violin
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	News Conf.; orchestra	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	War Bonds; Kaleidoscope	Defense; Agric'lt're News	"The Town Crier"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Hour	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic & Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Music Styled for You".	Leoni Vanni, soprano
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Salute to South America	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	**Music Appreciation Hour:**	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	**Walter Damrosch, cond.**	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Cafe Continentale; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	**Music Appreciation Hour:**	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	**Walter Damrosch, cond.**	"Betty Crocker": sketch	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Dance Matinee
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**York Yankees baseball**	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	**game**	Dance Matinee
3:45	Book Campaign	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Dance Matinee
4:00	"Kind to Animals"	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	**York Yankees baseball**	Dance Matinee
4:15	Navy Relief Progr'm	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	**game**	Dance Matinee
4:30	Sports Comments	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	News; Network program	"Young Widder Brown".	**York Yankees game**	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Musical Caumera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Superman": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Jack Armstrong': drama	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Musical Headliners	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier": talk.
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show": Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	PM Reporter; news
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger":	J. Sanderson-F. Crummit
7:45	Bob Hawk, orch.	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"	"Back to Old Virginia"
8:15	**'Moon Is Down,'**	dians; songs; guest	**Graham; orchestra**	"What Price Victory"	Larry Adler, harmonica
8:30	**drama; guests; or-**	Meet Your Navy; orches-	**"Information Please!"**	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45	**chestra; E. Davis.**	tra; songs; choir	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Men": orch.; chorus	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse": with	March of Time	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	March of Time	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	**First Nighter: B.**	**Celebrity Theater;**	Party: Louise Massey;	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45	**Luddy, L. Tremayne**	**drama; J. Vandercook**	Singing Westeners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line": variety	"People Are Funny":	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	**Sen. Claude Pepper**	First Piano Quartet	quiz show; guests	Dance orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of April	Billy Keaton's Variety	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	25th": variety program	Show: orch.; vocalists	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, news	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:15	**Weather; Sir Victor**	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30	**Sassoon: Talk on**	Music You Want	**Reflections in Rhythm:**	"Your Songs": orches-	Day's End: music
11:45	**India and China**	Music You Want	orchestra; vocalists	tra; vocalists	Day's End; News

New Britain Victory Cheers Connecticut Republicans

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 23—A city election in New Britain has Connecticut Republicans talking of a "trend" against the New Deal that they are hoping to see continued until fall. They are discussing, with renewed interest, the possible candidates for Governor.

George A. Quigley, former Mayor and veteran campaigner, went back to the Mayor's office in the New Britain City Hall, by the narrow margin of 596 votes over the Democratic incumbent, George J. Coyle. It was the first Republican victory in any city of New Britain's size in a period of some years. It followed a Republican victory last fall in a special election in the Fifth Congressional District and it followed, also, rather notable Republican gains in the small town elections of last October.

If this establishes a Republican trend, there was also another point that these elections had in common. The vote was small in all of them and the citizens showed very little interest in the outcome. The war, for the average Connecticut resident, seems to have shoved politics into a poor second place.

Looking ahead to the State election in the fall, Republicans have assumed that their candidate for Governor would be Raymond E. Baldwin, Governor in 1939 and 1940 and defeated candidate for re-election then. This week the word went around that Representative Joseph E. Talbot might be a candidate, with Mr. Baldwin's knowledge and approval. Mr. Talbot, the winner of the Fifth District special election, and State Treasurer in Mr. Baldwin's administration, may continue to be the beneficiary of the "trend."

Cox Hearing

State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox had his chance this week to defend himself against the charges of incompetence brought against him by Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti. The prosecution testimony was completed after three weeks of hearings before State Referee George E. Hinman, and the defense expected to take fully as long to complete its case. Referee Hinman will have a mass of technical data on specifications of bridge steel, the temperature at which concrete was poured and similar engineering details to consider before he makes his finding. Gov. Robert A. Hurley then must decide whether the highway commissioner is to be removed from office.

Blackout Rumors

Col. Samuel H. Fisher, State Defense Administrator, lectured the people of Connecticut on their spreading of test blackout rumors. He said no blackouts are planned in the near future and the rumors were disturbing factory production.

Chester Bowles, rationing Administrator, lectured radio commentators and newspaper editorial writers for building up false hopes that synthetic rubber would be available for civilian use: "Every bit of synthetic rubber that can be produced," he said, "will be needed for our military and naval machines."

Aviation Study

Every high school in the State will include some phase of aviation study in its courses next fall under a plan of the State Department of Education. Courses are being set up in conferences with school principals and supervisors this week.

Jail Farm Labor

Jail inmates may be used, as they were in the World War, as emergency farm help. New Haven County has announced that its prisoners will be allowed to work on farms, and Hartford County is considering a similar step. Under Connecticut law the county commissioners and the sheriff have authority to permit jail inmates to work outside, returning to their cells at night.

State Employees

For the first time in 20 years, the number of persons employed by the State is falling. State employees have been drafted and have left the service for better paying jobs elsewhere at a faster rate than they have been replaced.

Shad Fishing

The shad fishermen will haul their nets after all. The Coast Guard says its rules will not interfere. Boats must be registered and their crews must carry identification cards. There must be no fishing within 100 yards of a bridge. Otherwise the shad season on the Connecticut River will not be affected by the war.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 24
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Details Completed For the Fourth Big Selective Service Registration

'Alien' Rules Eased by Hub Fish Traders

Solution of two "alien" problems in the fisheries has been reached for the moment at least, and Boston fish interests reported today that the arrangement is working out satisfactorily.

Enemy aliens, although friendly enough to the United States, and having sons in the armed services, have been barred from going to sea on fishing vessels. This interfered with the livelihood of many who had resided in this country 40 years or more, but neglected to seek naturalization. The problem has been solved by their accepting work as "lumpers" at the Fish Pier, where tney assist in unloading vessels, and thus are self supporting in most cases.

Large vessels have been tied up because it was necessary to have at least 50 per cent of the crew citizens. Many vessels were manned wholly or mostly by Nova Scotians, Newfoundlanders or Icelanders. Now the vessels are returning to service with as many aliens in the crew as necessary, provided the captain is a citizen. Otherwise, at least 50 per cent of the crew must be citizens.

'Tell MacArthur' Slogan Boosts War Bond Drive

"Tell it to MacArthur."

With that slogan thousands of Minutemen started on their fourth day of the 15-day drive to secure 2,000,000 pledges from Massachusetts people to buy War Bonds and Stamps regularly.

Every time they secured a pledge they announced they would "tell it to MacArthur" and thereby let that warrior know that the people in the Bay State were behind him with everything they own.

The slogan came from United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.—now a captain in the Army—who in a message received today at the State headquarters in Boston said:

"I know Massachusetts citizens will pledge to save from their earnings enough to buy War Bonds and Stamps. And I know, too, that the people of my State will have something to cheer about when they 'Tell it to MacArthur.'

"Two million pledges are sought. As soon as the people of Massachusetts reach that total, we can all 'Tell it to MacArthur'—and we will."

Slogans abound in the War Bond Pledge campaign. And this week, representatives of the Retail Druggists of America, meeting in a panel at the Hotel Statler, adopted the "Buy a Dozen Bullets" slogan, emphasizing that every 25-cent piece invested in War Savings Stamps will buy 12 bullets.

The panel was under the chairmanship of John McPherrin, of New York City, National Industry Chairman, and included Hugh P. Beirne, of New Haven, Conn., President of the National Association of Retail Druggists; Dr. George Moulton, of Peterboro, N. H., Secretary of the New Hampshire Pharmacists; and Leavitt C. Pargons, of Boston, Publisher of The Apothecary.

Never, in any national emergency, it was pointed out, has the retail druggist been found wanting. And so, the display of the new coin cards, with space for a quarter for 12 bullets, is urged upon all stores where customers may invest in War Savings Stamps.

China and India Grow Closer

Left to right: Sumita Devi in Shari, Natvar R. Joshi in Nehru Dress and Mrs. L. C. Ho in modern Chinese dress will usher at the public meeting on "India and China in the Present Crisis" to be held in Symphony Hall April 28 with Pearl S. Buck, author and president of the East and West Association as the principal speaker.

'Limited Emergency' Enlistees To Get U. S. 'Defense Medal'

War Activities in New England

Medal for Early Enlistments—President Roosevelt has ordered the striking of a "defense medal" for all men who enlisted for military service between the declaration of a "limited emergency" in 1939 and Dec. 7, 1941, it was learned today at the Federal Building in Boston. The medal, it was understood, will be of gold and similar to that given to service men at the conclusion of the World War known as the Victory Medal. When the medal itself is not worn the men will be entitled to wear a red, white, and blue ribbon with a star for overseas service or at one of the extra-territorial bases of the United States.

Emergency Housing for N. E.—Emergency war housing will be erected in Maine and Vermont as part of a five-state project to provide for 1,250 families and nearly 2,000 single persons, J. H. Wood, Northeast Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, announces. Other states included in the project are Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York.

No completion dates have been set but all buildings in seven communities under consideration are expected to be in operation by June. The construction is under the direction of the National Housing Administration. The new units will bring to 26 the number of FSA housing projects in 11 northeastern states and it is estimated that by midsummer more than 20,000 persons will be residing in FSA emergency units.

Projected units in New England are: Bath, Maine—two dormitories on a four-acre site now being acquired from the city to house workmen at the Bath Iron Works shipyard; Portland, Maine—100 trailers on an eight-acre site still unleased but located within easy distance of the airport to house airport construction men, and shipbuilders from the Todd-Bath and South Portland yards; Springfield, Vermont—Dormitories for single men and camp for 150 Government-owned trailers on a 12-acre site.

Barges for Water Routes—Plans for the construction of a fleet of wooden barges for use over inland waterways to relieve the acute transportation problem were discussed in Washington yesterday by Ralph Ranger, engineer for the Maine Development Commission, and Capt. A. Loring, representing the President.

The barges, to be built in Maine shipyards, will be about 180 feet long, Mr. Ranger said, and will be towed by tugs, with four assigned to each tug.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, who also talked with Mr. Ranger, said the barge program is "developing in a very promising way" and added that it is probable that Maine yards will be asked to turn out even more than the original number called for.

Captured Cannon Sold—A 210-millimeter howitzer, captured from the Germans in 1917 and set up in a Portland, Maine, park as a war memorial, will serve the Allies doubly in this war. The City Council decided last night to sell the 11-ton field piece for scrap and buy war bonds with the proceeds.

Going My Way?—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston announces a plan whereby motorists who are willing to give rides to service men will display red, white, and blue stickers on their automobile windshields. The Mayor said the scheme was to meet the Army and Navy regulations prohibiting soldiers and sailors from thumbing rides but which allows them to accept lifts offered by considerate motorists. The printing of the stickers was expected to begin today, and distribution through gas stations, police stations and fire houses in Boston beginning next week.

23d Engineers' Reunion—The New England Association, 23d Engineers, A. E. F., will hold its annual reunion dinner on Saturday, April 25, at 6 p. m. in the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, it was announced today. Principal speaker will be Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. Carlos D. Smith of Brookline is in charge of arrangements.

Harbor Soldiers Buying Bonds—Soldiers stationed at Fort Strong, Winthrop, Mass., are supporting the war bond and saving stamp program 100 per cent, according to Lieut. Richard Farr, Post Adjutant. Adopting the slogan "Victory will be won—but something extra is required of each and every one of us," the Fort Strong soldiers have made a real contribution to the defense program with every man purchasing stamps or a bond. The average number of stamps purchased by each man is more than $5.50, Lieutenant Farr said. Many have purchased $25 bonds, a few have bought $50 bonds, and one private has invested his entire savings in a $1,000 bond.

Maine Plans Its Greatest Blackout Yet

PORTLAND, Maine, April 23 (AP)—One seventh of Maine's population will practise screening Portland and 10 surrounding cities and towns from a potential air invader Friday night in the State's most comprehensive blackout test to date.

Leaders charged with defense of more than 120,000 civilians in the area completed plans for the test at a conference with Chester G. Abbott of Portland, State Blackout Chairman.

They announced that virtually all the war industries, including the big Todd-Bath and South Portland Shipyards at South Portland, would co-operate by blacking out for a least five of the test's 20 minutes, although officially exempted from participation.

Meanwhile, Civilian Defense officials said that a blackout last week in the Augusta and Southern Kennebes region was so effective that an army pilot who flew over the section reported he was not aware he was over a congested area.

Col. Francis H. Farnum, State Director, said that the unannounced flight had a dual purpose—to test the effectiveness of the Civilian Defense Organization and give the Army pilots and bombardiers an opportunity to find targets under blackout conditions.

Mr. Farnum said the pilot, flying at altitudes from 1,500 to 4,000 feet, saw lights of two defense plants but reported, nevertheless, he was not conscious of being over a congested area.

Real Surprise

By the Associated Press

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., April 23—It was the Boy Scouts turn to man the air raid warning control center here last night. One of the youngsters—it was his first night on duty—wondered what a little crank was for, and he turned it.

Within seconds the whistle blew at the rubber mill, the street lights went out, wardens dashed to their posts; the first and unbelievably successful, surprise blackout.

Engineer's Group Study, Involving Curley, Dropped

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Senate defense investigating committee dropped its study of Engineer's Group, Inc., today because the promoter of the organization—which had been headed nominally by former Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts—is in Mexico City beyond reach of a subpoena.

Mr. Curley and other witnesses pictured themselves as dupes of the high-pressure promoter who, they said, had induced them to lend their names to the firm as window dressing. The promoter was James G. Fuller, described by committee counsel Hugh A. Fulton, as an ex-convict. He was alleged to have reaped thousands of dollars by using the Engineer's Group, Inc., to get commissions on war contracts.

Mr. Curley was one of several witnesses who told the committee yesterday that they had agreed to participate in an aluminum development deal with Mr. Fuller, unaware that he had a criminal record.

The former Governor said during his testimony that he expected to resign soon as a member of the Democratic National Committee.

Safety Group Opposed To Raid Shelters

Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety officials today discarded as "impractical, unnecessary," the building of concrete air-raid shelters similar to those which will be built in Philadelphia.

The Associated Press reported today from Philadelphia that 1,000 concrete shelters would be constructed in residential Philadelphia areas at a cost of $500,000.

Outlining the official attitude of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, Raymond Baker of the Committee's Protection Division said that Massachusetts citizens were needed in their homes to fight the incendiary bomb fires which enemy raiders might set in residential areas.

Panic Seen As Object

He said the purpose of an enemy raid would be to "create a maximum of panic and do the most damage." To accomplish this aim, it would be most practical for Germany and Japan to use high explosives in downtown city areas and incendiaries in residential sections, Mr. Baker maintained.

Provision for the safety of persons caught in downtown Boston during a high-explosive bombing raid already has been made, he said.

"Most of our downtown Boston buildings are reasonably safe and every one of any size has been instructed in methods of handling persons caught on the streets as well as those ordinarily in the building," he pointed out.

"As for residential areas, families will be safe in their homes if they arrange to hide under a table with a blanket for protection from flying glass.

Might Dump Load

"It is, of course, possible that a few high explosives will be dropped on our suburbs if an enemy bomber is forced to dump his load, or if, aiming at military objectives, he makes a miss.

"In such cases, no one would be safe in a surface shelter if the shelter suffered a direct hit. Protection from flying fragments is furnished by the houses themselves."

Mr. Baker maintained that "as many people" would be hurt rushing to residential shelters in the five minutes allowed between the raid alarms, and the dropping of bombs, as would be hurt if everyone stayed in his home.

Shelters Planned

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (AP)—The nation's third largest city plans to build 1,000 concrete air raid shelters in a $500,000 program which may entail condemnation of private homes to assure proper construction.

Believed to be the first large-scale effort in the United States to provide underground protection against bombs, a survey will begin immediately to determine location of the shelters, Arthur M. Williams, Deputy Chairman of the council of defense, announced.

"They will be placed according to population density so that no area will be slighted and will be equipped with the necessary ventilation, sanitation, and other needed facilities," he said.

Shelters for this highly industrialized city—repeatedly warned of its vulnerability to attack—are expected to be patterned after those which house London's millions during air raids.

"Tentative plans look to construction of the central city shelters in the basements of large and solid buildings," Mr. Williams said.

"In case of closely built-up two-story home districts, it may be best to take over entire houses so that the shelters may be properly constructed beneath their foundations."

In outlying sections, he said, the vaults are expected to be built under public parks and playgrounds.

Although the city will spend at least $500,000, Mr. Williams said he hopes many building owners "will assume the cost in their individual properties as a patriotic service."

Defense officials recently rejected proposals to develop the city's miles of subways as shelters on the ground their protection would be inadequate.

Concert Is to Aid MacDowell Fund

A two-piano recital by Felix Fox and Heinrich Gebhard for the benefit of the studio maintenance fund of the MacDowell Colony at Peterboro, N. H., is to be given at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Edward Ballantine, 18 Traill Street, corner of Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, May 3, at 4:30 p. m.

The recital has been arranged by the Allied Members of the New England Group of the Colony. The Cambridge Chapter, of which Prof. Edward Burlingame Hill is president, is co-operating with the Boston Committee, of which Miss Mabel Daniels is Chairman, for the concert.

Among the works scheduled to be played are Brahms's Variation on a Theme by Haydn, a group of works composed or arranged for two pianos by composer-members of the MacDowell Colony, and a group of five encore pieces.

As the number of seats for the concert is limited, early application with Miss Esther Willard Bates, 476 Beacon Street, or the Homeyer music store, 498 Boylston Street, for tickets, is requested.

Men From 45 Up to 65 Are Affected by Call

All males, whether citizens or aliens, other than persons excepted by the Selective Service Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, who attained their 45th birthday on or before Feb. 16 and have not attained their 65th birthday on April 27, are required to register in the Fourth Selective Service Registration Sunday and Monday, April 26 and 27, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, said today.

Those not required to register include:

Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, federally recognized active National Guard, Regular Army Reserve, Officers Reserve Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, except temporary members.

Also diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries.

With the exception of "wholly retired" officers whose names do not appear on the Registers of the Army and Navy, or persons whose names are on the Emergency Officers Retired Lists, retired officers and enlisted men are subject to recall for active duty by the armed forces and consequently are considered part of the armed forces and, as such, are not required to register, General Erickson said.

State Selective Service Headquarters in Massachusetts expect to have more than 1,000 registration places ready when listing begins on Sunday. Some 22,000 registrars, all volunteers, will handle the big task which will be completed by 9 p. m. Monday.

In most Bay State communities registrants may sign up on either Sunday or Monday, it has been announced. Sunday hours will be from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., while on Monday all registration places in the State will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Those having to register may get the location of their nearest registration place from their local draft board. These boards may be reached by telephone. In Boston inquiries may be made at State Selective Service Headquarters which will be open Sunday as well as Monday. The telephone number is Lib 8073.

A list of Bay State registration places will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow.

Alleged Negro Impostor Held

Felton Harris of Columbus, Ohio, youthful Negro who was accepted by Fort Devens authorities for 23 days as a Second Lieutenant, was indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

It was alleged that the defendant had unlawfully worn the uniform of a Second Lieutenant, and had acted unlawfully under the authority of a Second Lieutenant, demanding and receiving the respect of the United States Army personnel and obtaining living quarters from the United States Government.

At a hearing before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers, on a preliminary complaint, bail was set at $3,000.

A former private in the army, Mr. Harris was dishonorably discharged from Fort Benning, Ga., Joseph N. Hargedon, Assistant U. S. Attorney, told the Commissioner. For a time he posed as a technical sergeant and officer in the 4th infantry where one of his first official acts resulted in the arrest and guard house duty for a private who failed to salute, Mr. Hargedon said.

Federal authorities also said that the young Negro wearing a shave tail's uniform had reported and requested assignment to living quarters. For more than three weeks, they said, the defendant lived with officers of the regiment quartered at the fort, joining with them, in drilling soldiers in the manual of arms.

Cambridge police reported finding him asleep in a car one week end early this month. They notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation who checked the "Second Lieutenants'" story against his fingerprints on file from his previous army service.

N. E. Republicans Approve Party's Foreign Policy Stand

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—New England Republicans in Congress expressed general, and in some instances enthusiastic, approval of the Republican National Committee's stand on foreign policy adopted at Chicago.

One Congressman, Representative Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire, described the committee action as "a victory for Wendell Willkie's leadership." Mr. Willkie had urged the G. O. P. group to reject isolationism.

Though a majority of the region's senators and congressmen who were interviewed reacted to the Committee's stand with such words as "splendid" and "they were absolutely right" a few were faint in their praise.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R of Vermont) declared that the resolution was "right in line with my views." He had always advocated, he said, that the party take a stand "for immediate and continuous co-operation in preparing for after-the-war conditions. In my opinion it would have been a grave mistake for the Party to have taken an isolationist attitude. The Party now definitely stands for co-operation in the full prosecution of the war and the solution after the war of the problems which have vexed the world."

Said Senator George D. Aiken (R of Vermont): "The Republican National Committee resolutions present nothing to offend and nothing to inspire."

Senator Danaher (R of Connecticut) said "there was nothing new whatever in the declaration in Chicago," and added that as long ago as May, 1940, in a speech before the Connecticut Republican Convention he expressed much the same sentiment.

Representative Charles R. Plumley (R) of Vermont observes: "So far so good. But we must have effective organization to put our promises into performance. Prewar isolationists must be pro-war patriots, not snipers."

Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts said he believed the resolutions mirrored the feelings of a majority of the New England house members. "It's all out or nothing," he added.

"It has been unfortunate," said Representative Frank Fellows (R) of Maine "that the words isolationists and interventionists have been used because it indicates a division among the people of this country which in my judgment has not existed. The Republican Party believes in an all-out effort to win this war as its paramount objective, and is opposed to any division that weakens this effort."

The area's two women House members, Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massacusetts and Margaret C. Smith (R) of Maine, expressed approbation.

"I don't think there was anything else it could have done," said Mrs. Rogers. "They voted as Americans."

"My record," said Mrs. Smith, "of being 100 per cent for the President's foreign policy from the first speaks for itself. I am pleased that the Republican Party takes this attitude."

"I believe," said Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, "that the time has come when the United States must take a more active part in the affairs of the world. We shouldn't fight this war at the expense of thousands of American lives and then forget about it."

Noted British Poet Coming to Boston

Alfred Noyes, famous British poet, will give a reading of his poems on Sunday evening, April 26, at the New England Mutual Hall. It is about 20 years since he read or lectured in Boston. His program will include poems from his latest published volume, "Shadow on the Downs," as well as a number of old favorites like "The Barrel Organ" and "The Highwayman."

Mr. Noyes who, his audiences all agree, is one of those poets who read well too, has just completed a lecture and reading tour which took him to the Pacific Coast and back again. Next Sunday's program will be for the benefit of the Bryn Mawr Regional Scholarship Committee, and is arranged by Mrs. Talbot Aldrich, Chairman of the Alumnae Committee.

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Eyewitness Depicts Commando Raid on France

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—British Commandos led by Lord Lovat caught the Nazis unprepared about Boulogne on Dover Strait early yesterday and spent two hours cutting communications, shooting up strong points, and spying out the land before withdrawing with every man and all their weapons.

All in blackface, Commandos—representing 53 British regiments—had things pretty much their own way from the moment they waded ashore and shot the lone sentry who challenged them.

At this point, which might have been expected to be the strongest-held of any along the occupied coast of the continent, the Commandos penetrated Nazi defenses along an 800-yard frontage, eyewitness accounts said.

The Germans detected the naval craft which had put the Commandos ashore, and a brisk battle ensued at sea—perfect cover for the Commando advance.

When the Nazis did wake up and start a tattoo of machine-gun fire—enfilading the beach—much of it was over the raiders' heads, said some of the former game keepers, woodsmen, and deer stalkers who make up "Lovat's Scouts."

Communications Cut

The Commandos quickly cut communications and thus prevented a general alarm.

"We were lucky," said Lord Lovat, the fifteenth baron of that old Scottish family, who formed his own scout corps two years ago.

It was only after the Commandos had left, taking their few casualties back to the boats with them, that the Germans lit the sky with signal flares and tracer bullets—too late.

Aside from whatever casualties were inflicted on German coastal troops, two Nazi armed trawlers were knocked out by the British sea forces covering the operation.

An eyewitness account of the raid stated that the German patrol which was first aware of the raid was quickly put out of action by the British forces.

Reach Sand Dunes

"As we advanced," this account said, "we could hear whistles but instead of being met by machine-gun fire the Commandos covered several hundred yards to the safety of sand dunes at the top of the beach without incident.

"Then there was action—but the Commandos were not involved.

"It was the naval forces of light craft which had brought them on this job.

"The little ships were lying off, waiting to bring the Commandos back. They were engaged by German antiaircraft and smaller craft.

"The Commandos were getting on with their assignment very quietly.

"All the fireworks came from the sea. These fireworks also caught the attention of the German beach defenders.

"Their suspicions had been aroused by the presence of our naval force.

"They were so engrossed that the Commandos had swept across the sand and were at the beach wire before they met machine-gun fire.

"We had the initiative until the moment when we withdrew—the Germans always were fighting where they were compelled to.

"We penetrated the enemy defenses over a frontage of 800 yards. . . .

"As it dawned on them that a raid was being made, the Germans fired a shower of Very lights . . ."

Every Man Escapes

"The pillboxes had not the foggiest idea where we were and what we were doing," said one patrol leader.

"It was remarkable from a military point of view that after spending two hours on enemy territory every man was withdrawn with arms. Our casualties were negligible. . . .

"It was the Navy which encountered the stiffest opposition.

"It was the Navy which brought the Commandos to the exact spot at the exact time.

"Soon after the Commandos had left, signal lights winked and then came streams of tracer bullets from all directions.

"For many minutes the sky was lit up by a fierce exchange of fire between the escort craft and attacking German flak ships and smaller craft.

"Shrapnel burst all around. Navy guns barked an effective reply—so effective that in the darkness a voice shouted, 'She's smoking.'

Flak Ship on Fire

"'She,' was a German flak ship which was slinking off, on fire.

"The naval battle in miniature ended as abruptly as it had begun.

"With the 'cease fire' an eerie silence and the darkness of 'Commando night' descended.

"Then came the rendezvous with the returning Commandos.

"Slowly sweeping in the direction from which they should appear, the ships scoured the sea."

German Report

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—The German Radio gave this version of the British Commando raid on the French Coast:

"Early on April 22, a fairly strong British unit attempted a landing on the French Coast at Boulogne.

"The attempt was frustrated by the watchfulness of the German coastal defense.

"Immediate fire from a pillbox forced the British to retreat.

"The enemy retreated to the sea under cover of artificial fog. British arms and equipment were left littered on the beach.

"The enemy suffered heavy losses and retreated without being able to accomplish his objective."

San Jose School For Police to Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The Police School established at the San Jose State College 12 years ago will be discontinued at the end of this quarter, according to Dr. T. W. MacQuarrie, President.

Closing of the professional police classes is due to the rapidly decreasing enrollment, it is pointed out. Registration, which was close to 100 before the war, has dropped to 28 students, and is expected to be considerably lower by the end of the term.

Australia Prepares for Attack

Wide World

Air-Raid Drill at Melbourne

Premier A. A. Dunstan of Victoria, Australia, is the only person visible on this usually busy street in Melbourne during a recent daylight air-raid drill. He is there in his official capacity to inspect the results of the drill. Note that all vehicles have pulled to the sides of the street.

Ruman-Hungarian War Held Off by Hitler?

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Only Adolf Hitler's threat to level Budapest and Bucharest with bombing planes is keeping Rumania and Hungary from war over the "barter province" of Transylvania, a diplomat with long experience in the Balkans who just has come out of Rumania said last night.

This informant, now in London on a new assignment, outlined a situation in which, he said, the old quarrels and jealousies which the Germans exploited in 1940 to bring Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria under the German wing are now threatening the most serious impediments to the German "new order" in the Southeast and to German military plans against Russia.

The chief concern of the Germans in Rumania just now is Juliu Maniu, leader of the now-suppressed Peasant Party, who is secure in the position of idol of the Transylvanian peasantry, the diplomat said. Mr. Maniu has publicly demanded that Premier Ion Antonescu withdraw the Rumanian troops in Russia south of the Dniester and prepare for war with Hungary to regain that part of Transylvania which was lost to Hungary in the German award of Vienna in 1940.

Thus Mr. Maniu was described as keeping the Germans from getting the Rumanian troops they want in Russia and at the same time tossing matches into the Balkan powder keg on which the Germans are sitting.

The Gestapo and the Antonescu police have arrested hundreds of Mr. Maniu's young supporters in an attempt to isolate the peasant leader from his following, but they do not dare to touch the man who broke the back of King Carol's regime by simply refusing to cooperate with it, the diplomat said.

Rumania already has lost 250,000 of the original 800,000 men thrown into the Russian campaign, the diplomat affirmed, and these casualties have touched every family in the nation. Moreover, he said, the Rumanians are discouraged with the big war since the United States entered it, "and the only enthusiasm they have is for war with Hungary."

The informant disclosed that certain Rumanian officials approached United States diplomats before they left the country after the United States entered the war and tried, without success, to make a deal whereby the United States would guarantee Rumania's postwar boundaries against any Russian demands, in return for which Rumania would try to withdraw the military aid given Hitler.

Rumania was declared by the diplomat to be financing the war through inflation, in which the lei has risen on "black markets" to 1,000 to a dollar in contrast to the official rate of 220.

Despite its current troubles, he added, Germany has done wonders with oil transport from Rumania and boosted the production of the Rumanian fields to 4,500,000 tons a year—virtually all of which is going to the German armies.

The German plan, he said, is to use the great refineries of Ploesti as a refining base for Russian oil if they capture the Caucasus and find the Soviet refineries in ruins.

Soviet Sinks 2 Axis Ships

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 23 (AP)—Soviet Navy units have sunk two more Axis vessels in an Arctic maritime accompaniment to Red Army drives against German-Finnish positions on the Northern Front, the Russians announced today.

Soviet forces in the Kalinin zone, between the Leningrad and Smolensk Fronts, were declared officially to have slain 900 Germans and knocked three tanks out of action by repulsing a Nazi attack.

More than 600 other German fatalities were listed in other engagements.

"Our ships sank a 5,000-ton German tanker and a 4,000-ton transport in the Barents Sea," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

The Moscow News reported April 22 that 92 German vessels totaling 456,400 tons had been sent to the bottom of the Barents and Norwegian Seas by Russian naval patrols during the winter and spring, through April 10.

Although Red Army dispatches reported reinforced Karelian combat units were pushing through two breaks in the Finnish lines and that four German thrusts had been pinched off in Artic territory to the north, the Bureau reported that "nothing of importance took place at the front during April 22."

The Nazi High Command in a radiocast from Berlin said German offensive operations had been successful in central and northern sectors of the Russian Front and that local Soviet attacks had broken down.

Soviet Women Succeed in Air

MOSCOW, April 23 (CP)—Women bomber and fighter pilots are playing an important part in Russia's air war against Germany.

Valentina Grizodubova, mother and a bomber pilot, began flying 14 years ago. Her husband is a pilot, and her father was a pilot.

Valentina told how Soviet women fliers are playing a steadily increasing part in the air war. Scores of women are engaged in bomber operations—one 45-year-old woman is a navigator—and many more are fighter pilots. Some girls have been trained to fly Hurricanes.

Valentina scoffed at a suggestion women may not be as well suited to flying warplanes as men.

"In my experience," she said, "girls make just as good pilots as men. You cannot judge by appearances. I know girls so quiet and apparently timid that they blush when spoken to, yet they pilot bombers over Germany without a qualm.

"Some of our girls have flown 1,000 hours. It makes no difference whether the crews are all men, all women or mixed. I find that the men have no objection to taking orders from women."

Canadian Navy's New Battledress Found Sensible

HALIFAX, N. S., April 23 (CP)—Battledress on the bridges of ships in the Royal Canadian Navy will soon be a common sight, naval authorities here say, predicting the eclipse of gold braid on vessels at sea.

Among the first to purchase this near Army-style uniform was Lieut. Commander R. B. Stannard of the Royal Navy, winner of the first Victoria Cross to be presented in this war. In Halifax when the clothing order came through, Commander Stannard shucked his trim blues for the baggy, but warm, new battledress. The order was made public in Ottawa April 15.

He reports that the suits, identical in design with that used by the Army but dyed blue, are "very sensible and comfortable," and other officers back up his statement. However, they have to purchase the battledress themselves.

The new uniform is for wear at sea only and will be official just for duration of the war. Ratings and petty officers are not permitted to wear the battledress.

Vancouver Sun Is Fined For Article on Defense

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 23 (AP)—The Sun Publishing Company, Ltd., has been fined $300 by Police Magistrate H. S. Wood for publication by the Vancouver Sun of an article dealing with Pacific Coast defense. A plea of guilty was entered.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
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Evening Chimes radiocast, 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

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Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
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Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc 49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, *6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer time.

Troops of All Nations at War May Run as High as 30,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Nations at war today have more than 20,000,000 men under arms.

The total may even be as high as 30,000,000, for such figures have long since become jealously guarded military secrets, and in the case of some nations the last available military statistics are several months old.

When the war began for the United States on Dec. 7, 1941, this country had an army of approximately 1,600,000 men, with 33 divisions.

Of these, 18 were National Guard "square" divisions of approximately 20,000 men each, nine were Regluar Army "triangular" divisions of approximately 15,000 each; two were cavalry divisions and four were armored divisions, the latter containing upward of 12,000 men. The square divisions have been reduced in size and reorganized along the lines of the Regular Army divisions.

Since then, the U. S. program has been stepped up sharply with the idea of an eventual goal of 3,600,000 men, including 1,000,000 in the air forces. Three additional armored divisions already have been organized, and three more are to be formed in the next few months. Moreover, the Army plans to activate 32 new infantry divisions during 1942, and some of these already have been organized.

Reports on the armed might of other nations have been obscured by the fog of war, and estimates of their strength vary sharply. Recent figures are lacking from the War Department, but the most recent official and unofficial estimates, based on 15,000 men per division, give this picture:

Great Britain: from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 men under arms. These include the equivalent of from 60 to 70 divisions, or approximately 1,500,000 first line troops. The others for the most part are Territorials or Home Guard forces.

Russia: No very accurate figures are available, but at the time Germany attacked Russia, the latter probably had about 232 divisions and an army of around 5,000,000 men. New troops have been trained, but casualties also have been heavy.

China: At least 2,000,000, possibly as many as 6,000,000, men under arms, but no information available on the number of first-line divisions or equivalent organizations.

Germany: From 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 men in the Army, with about 300 divisions, nearly 200 of which are probably employed against the Russians. In addition, Germany has called, to a greater or lesser degree, on the armed strength of satellite Central European nations—Hungary's 200,000 to 400,000 men and 10 to 12 divisions; Finland's 250,000 men and 14 divisions; Bulgaria's strength roughly the same as Hungary's, and Rumania's army of more than 800,000, containing 30 or more divisions.

Japan: Probably about 3,000,000 in the army, but military observers have said that Japan lacked the capacity to provide complete equipment for more than 66 divisions, which with corps, army and other troops not organized as divisions would give her a first-line force of around 1,800,000, comparatively few of who have been employed in her Southwest Pacific operations.

Italy: At one time probably 1,500,000 men, with about 60 divisions.

The strength of the various air forces is even more dubious today. The number of planes now in use by the United States and it's Allies is a closely guarded military secret. Estimates last December placed U. S. air strength at between 3,000 and 5,000 planes; Great Britain's between 4,500 and 5,500; China's at not more than 200, and the Netherlands Indies at about 500. Russia's air strength was an unknown quantity. Estimates of Germany's strength in planes ranged from 5,000 to 8,500, Japan's at about 5,000, and Italy's somewhere between 1,500 and 3,000.

Car Tags for 19 Years Help to Swell Scrap Pile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULASKI, Va.—Hurst Owen is doing his contributing to the defense effort. He turned in State license plates for 19 years, starting with 1923, and, in addition, town tags for all these years. The plates, bought by Mr. Owen for use on his own automobile, were contributed to the scrap metal collection.

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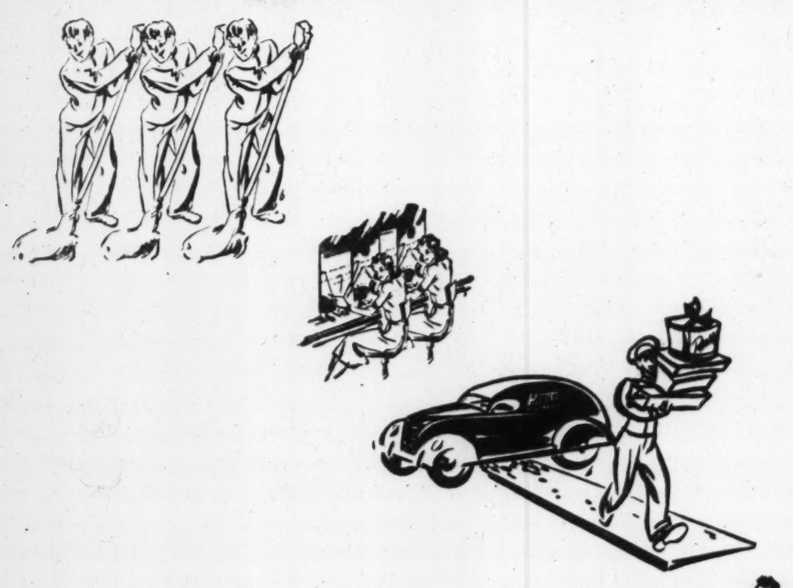

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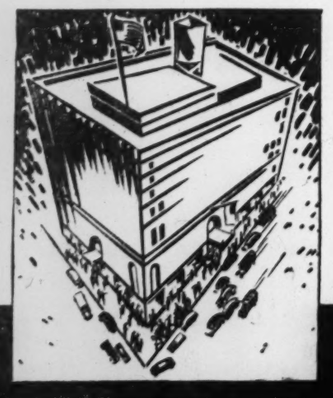

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Canada's Veterans' Land Plan Avoids Faults of 1919 Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 23—A forward step in postwar rehabilitation is seen in the new Veterans Land Act—settlement of soldiers on the land with Government financing—which has already passed its first reading in the House of Commons.

Actually the bill offers no new fundamental ideas, for a veterans' land act has been in existence since the World War. The new bill is designed primarily to iron out some of the defects which have appeared in the old bill during the past two decades, and have a well-laid-out program ready for immediate operation when demobilization begins. It is also designed to give the fighting services an idea of what is being done for them back home now, and not what is merely being planned.

Earlier Difficulties

The House of Commons has been hearing a good deal about the unsatisfactory operation of the original Soldier Land Settlement Act. Some of the difficulties encountered in the administration of the scheme were caused by the high prices paid for land occupied by the demobilized men, and to the inexperience of some of the settlers.

Many of the farms were taken up in 1919, and the following two years when land prices were inflated. Some of the men were settled on poor land and were therefore handicapped from the outset, while there was no thorough testing of settlers to find out whether they had any ability, experience or aptitude for farming. Then, too, the soldier settlers had to bear with other farmers the hardships of the repression of 1930 and years following and naturally were not immune from the ravages of drought.

The new plan provides that only suitable land will be selected, and that only experienced men will be placed on farms. Where experience is lacking and the applicant is eager to take up farming he will be given an opportunity to acquire some knowledge of agriculture. This will be at government expense. Members have asked in the House whether there is enough unoccupied land to give good farms to returned men. Minister of Resources, T. A. Crerar, who will administer the new settlement plan has said that according to the census there are 70,000 farms occupied by men more than 65 years of age without sons to carry on. There is always land of this kind coming on the market.

Under the new act no soldier settler will be encouraged or allowed to assume a heavy burden of debt such as that which encumbered the veteran farmer of the 20's and 30's. To give the settlers a favorable start the Treasury will be called upon to advance up to approximately 50 per cent of the cost of land and improvements, while to ensure the close active interest of the settler in his farm he will be required to make a cash payment of 10 per cent or about one fifth of the amount advanced by the Treasury.

Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions, has told the House that from a questionnaire sent out to the armed forces about 33,000 of the 200,000 replies received expressed the wish to settle on the land after the war. The Minister has estimated that if provision is made for the establishment of about 25,000 men the total outlay will be in the neighborhood of $80,000,000

Under the Soldier Settlement Act it was the intention to provide only for farmers who would gain their entire livelihood from the land. The present plan will also aid men who will take up small holdings and establish their homes there but who may have some other form of occupation as well as land cultivation.

Under the Soldier Settlement Act about 25,000 returned men were established on the land in the years immediately following the World War. The Government advanced about $110,000,000 in the enterprise, but in March 1941, only 8,118 of the original number remained on the land and more than 13,000 had entirely abandoned the scheme. Of the original advances by the Treasury $65,600,000 has be recovered—this including interest—and the recoverable value of outstanding loans is estimated at $30,000,000, which on the face of it represents a capital loss of $13,000,000 or $14,000,000 dollars. There was, however, an administrative cost of $26,000,000. To aid the soldier settlers, loans were consolidated, interest was cancelled. In 1930 there was a general debt reduction of 30 per cent, systems of bonuses were put into effect and adjustments of contracts were made through the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act. These deductions totalled $47,500,000. It is, therefore, estimated that the average capital loss under the previous act was about $4,000. Under the new act the original grant will amount to about $34,000,000 or about $1,360 for each settler.

'Powder Puffs' of Civil Air Patrol

Wide World

Front row: Mrs. Peggy Brooks, Miss Violet Schkecht, Miss Tess Swetitch, and Mrs. Sally Soutter. Back row: Mrs. Verna Burke, Mrs. Sarah Cleutgen, Mrs. Mary Raymon, and Miss Mary Gallagher.

Women Attain New Role in Civil Air Patrol

Wide World-Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo. April 23—The Civil Air Patrol has opened a vast—formerly almost unattainable—field to women aviation enthusiasts.

The upstairs was strictly a man's world until the United States entered the war. Now the women are expected to play a major role in the nation-wide organization of civilian aviation as auxiliary to the armed air corps.

A St. Louis squadron, dubbed affectionately the "Powder Puffs," is one of the most advanced in the country. At present there are only two other feminine squadrons under the CAP setup. One is in Seattle, Wash., and the other at Washington.

The Powder Puffs had as their nucleus the local NX-11 Flying Club. Anxious that their knowledge and experience should not be wasted, the group made plans for a larger, more efficient organization.

Women who could fly and many who desired to learn were sought. An efficient ground crew was maintained; an office staff was established. And then, shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack, a smooth-functioning crew of 62 women sought entry into the new Civil Air Patrol.

Maj. William Robertson, Wing Commander of Missouri, was quick to accept the group and kept it intact as an all-women squadron. Only male member is the medical and personnel officer, Dr. William Macon.

The girls amazed the major. During the self-training course they had submitted to rigid exercise drill. They also had a knowledge of map reading, radio communication, navigation, and first aid. The CAP requires proficiency in the above courses in addition to infantry drill and target practice

CAP squadrons have an important role in national defense. It will be their duty to guard 24 hours a day every airport in the nation against sabotage or invasion. They are on call for domestic ferry duty. They will make observation of back-country stretches or long reaches of uninhabited coastal areas.

They are expected to provide mechanic personnel for military ships landing for emergency causes at civilian airports. They will provide air patrol in hunts for saboteurs. They will co-operate with police and fire departments in case of fire or explosions at war plants by aiding from the air via radio communication in clearing traffic.

Asia to Seek Larger Role in Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—That Asia will expect to play an important role in the postwar re-ordering of human affairs is the polite but firm reminder which spokesmen of the teeming millions of India and China have given the Emergency Committee of the International Labor organization which is meeting here this week.

At the same time the representative of the Indian Government, Shamaldhari Lall, and Wunst King, the Chinese Minister to the Netherlands Government in London, both gave full support at yesterday's session to a proposal which the meeting subsequently adopted to set up an international committee of experts to report on postwar reconstruction problems.

These experts will advise on what economic provisions should be included in the postwar settlement to implement the provisions of the Atlantic Charter and in particular to ensure full employment and the raising of the standard of living.

Mr. Lall pointed out that India and China with a population of 800,000,000, had social and cultural relations extending over the centuries and—what was not so well-known—a "spiritual association" with each other.

Mr. King, stressing the urgent need for planning a new world now, said the lack of collective preparation for peace might have far more disastrous consequences than the lack of collective preparation for war."

On behalf of the British Government, Sir Frederick Leggett told the meeting that while they were talking about postwar reconstruction, a revolution in social life was in fact growing up during war and action was outstripping discussion.

As statesmen and experts are today turning increasingly from talk of planning to the actual drawing up of blueprints, the extent of the problems in bringing together western and eastern peoples and, in fact, in securing closer co-operation between any peoples of widely varying standards of living, has to be more squarely faced.

But an editorial in the Times of London points to the I. L. O. as the most hopeful channel of approach to these problems. It says "our material resources are ample both to build our own country anew on better foundations than we have known before and to sustain our share of responsibility for the maintenance of peace and prosperity beyond our own shores." ". . . The ultimate key to victory is man power—both the right distribution of man power and the quality of man power, which depend partly on technical skill and partly on that elusive attribute 'morale.' These things will also be the key to the winning of the peace."

The Times then makes a notable contribution for such a traditionally conservative organ of opinion by whole-heartedly supporting the demand made by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, earlier this week to I. L. O. members that the era of controlled production and consumption and of discipline in national and international affairs must be maintained, at least while the new order is being built.

Togo Says Soviet To Remain Neutral

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, from Japanese radiocasts, April 23

Foreign Minister Gen. Hideki Togo declared today the Japanese-Russian neutrality pact would be adhered to by both sides.

"The Kremlin is too wise to pick chestnuts out of the fire for the sake of the Anglo-United States," he said.

At the same time, General Togo warned the Japanese to be prepared for any emergency because "the United States will constantly seek the opportunity for staging a counterattack."

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Tale of Irrepressible Anthony

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Anthony Haden Guest, who at 4½ years is the youngest prisoner of war ever known to escape from the Germans, held a press conference yesterday afternoon, and took a few liberties with it, as is understandable in a young man who has spent months behind barbed wire and on slim rations.

"Don't forget I speak English," Anthony stated at the beginning. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Haden Guest, interrupted to remark that he certainly did speak English—so constantly that in escaping from the Germans she had to keep him virtually gagged for four days and nights to prevent his language from giving him away.

Anthony at this point disappeared under the table.

Finally he came out when offered chocolate ice cream, leaving his mother to carry on.

She said her husband, Peter, was in New York and young Anthony was in Brittany when the German invasion started May 10, 1940.

By the time she could drop her work with the British-American Ambulance Corps in Paris and rejoin her child in Brittany, all escape routes were cut off.

"It took us six hours to walk and crawl through the line of demarcation into unoccupied France," she said.

"Crawling through the lines, I had him on a sort of harness. I was ahead, and when we had to turn to the right through the maze of barbed wire, I would give a little tug on the rein on that side and Tony would follow me.

"When I told him he never would have another Christmas tree or birthday cake, that there would be nothing but German soldiers unless he kept quiet, he promised he would."

Alaska Highway Engineer Troops' Morale Is High

EDMONTON, Alta., April 23 (CP)—The morale of United States Corps of Engineer troops, charged with the task of building the Alaska highway, is reported to be high and they have established an "excellent camp" in preparation for the day when actual construction of the big road will begin.

Headquarters for the building of the southern sector of the road is located at Fort St. John.

Unofficial sources say the route of the "New Burma Road" north of Fort Nelson has been "pretty well" decided upon as a result of aerial and land surveys carried out in the past few weeks.

However, the route from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson—approximately 250 miles as the crow flies—has not been established. Large areas of muskeg which surround Fort Nelson is proving something of a problem for survey parties.

Construction of the highway is expected to begin within the next few days, it is reported.

Canadians Caught By Nazi Raiders

LONDON, Ont., April 23 (CP)—Corp. Webb Ayres, recently returned from overseas, said in an interview that during a recent raid on the southeast coast of England Nazi raiders captured a few Canadian soldiers and took them to German-occupied France. Corporal Ayres said he learned of the raid from soldiers in the unit from which the men had been captured.

He said the German raiders caused no property damage and were "not nearly as clever or efficient" as British Commandos.

Moffat Hails Canada's Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 23—"We have seen many instances of applied friendship between our two countries," United States Minister J. Pierrepont Moffat told the Dominion Civil Service Institute, "but the Alaska Highway is to me one of the simplest and most dramatic evidences of all.

"Can you cite," he asked, "where one country has asked its neighbor to let the Army and Road Administration construct a great public work on and across its territory and have agreement reached in principle within 17 days and in detail within a month? Can you cite another instance where such complete trust exists between two neighbors that when the one says that six months after the conclusion of the war the same public work will become an integral part of the highway system of the other, that promise is accepted with as little mental reservation on the part of the country to which it is given as on the part of the country that made the promise?

"A parallel situation elsewhere in the world would have led to haggling talks, bargaining, formal guarantees," he declared.

"Two great examples of applied neighborliness are the joint defense measures of Canada and the United States and the Alaska Highway," he said. "In less than two years the peoples of the two countries have become so used to the idea of permanent defense co-operation that it is hard to think this was not always an axiom in Canadian-American relations.

"The relationship between the two countries," said Mr. Moffat, "is that of equal partners. There is close contact between Treasury Departments, those of agriculture, price administrations, priorities boards, bureaus of economic warfare and between production and raw material authorities.

But all the mechanism in the world "could not bring about these results if there were not a popular demand that they be achieved." Both countries hold the same values in national and international affairs. Together the countries represent a force "that as the years and decades roll by should steadily increase in influence and strength" for the benefit not only of themselves but of all mankind, Mr. Moffat avowed.

Convoy Reporter Case Reviewed

HONOLULU, T. H., April 23 (AP)—Walter Farr, London Daily Mail correspondent whose story about a convoy resulted in revocation of his credentials as an accredited reporter of Army and Navy activities outside the continental United States, said he "was expressly given permission to describe convoy activities in the areas referred to."

He said he had been informed officially that the action was being reconsidered and added that the Daily Mail had registered an official protest through the British Government.

"There is no justification of any kind for the War Department action," Mr. Farr said. "Before I filed the dispatch I obtained permission of an officer of the fleet staff to write it and discussed with him the form it should take in every possible detail. It was filed through the proper channels of censorship after being duly censored. I was forbidden by the censor to state specifically in what part of the Pacific the convoy was moving. Before writing the story, I was expressly given permission to describe convoy activities in the areas referred to in my dispatch, the accuracy of which can be checked by official decords."

Ruud Employees To Receive Legacy

PITTSBURGH, April 23 (AP)—After nine years and four months of waiting, faithful employees who helped the late Edwin H. Ruud make a fortune with his quick working hot water heater finally will receive a $152,000 legacy he left them.

Of the 150 who had worked more than 10 years for the manufacturer, 15 have retired or taken other jobs.

Attorney John T. Duff, Jr., counsellor for the $1,500,000 estate, told Orphans' Court checks of $1,800 each have been prepared for 17 employees who had 20 years' service and $900 each to the 133 10-year workers. A 10 per cent inheritance tax was made in each instance.

Mr. Rudd came to America in 1890 from Norway, a virtually penniless immigrant.

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GROUND CREW SERVICE

Civilian Flyers Play Big Part In Assisting Military Forces

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Civilian flyers are performing increasingly more essential tasks for the military forces, for the war effort, and are a protection against aerial "fifth columnism," it is disclosed today in a current bulletin of the Civil Air Patrol.

For the first time in the history of the armed forces, aerial targets have been towed by civilian planes, and fired upon by Army gunners, the C. A. P. bulletin said. The Illinois Wing of the C. A. P. after performing successful missions to aid the antiaircraft unit at Fort Sheridan in sighting and tracing practice, began last week with target towing missions which were so successful that they are being continued. Two Waco cabin planes, one piloted by Frank Hlavacheck, accompanied by Jack Vilas, Illinois Wing Commander, and the other piloted by Norman Scott took part in the towing missions.

High Praise by Commander

Earle Johnson, National Commander of the C. A. P., received the following wire from the Commanding Officer at the Fort. "Your Illinois Wing just completed a most satisfactory towed target mission for antiaircraft machine guns at Fort Sheridan. Missions were excellently flown and precisely on schedule. The Wing personnel is to be highly congratulated on a superior performance."

The Civil Aeronautics Authority has given favorable consideration to the granting of waivers to the C. A. P. covering minimum altitudes and the dropping of objects in order to permit the Kansas Wing to conduct bombing practice, message dropping, dropping simulated supplies, courier missions, selection of emergency fields, and searches.

In Michigan the C. A. P. Wing made aerial reconnaisances in the entire Detroit River area, in cooperation with the Coast Guard, from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, to determine ice conditions preliminary to the opening of the navigation season. Wing Commander Sheldon B. Steers reported that officers of the U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary and several captains of navigation companies were flown over the area and were enthusiastic as to results. Plans for continuing the patrol work are in progress.

Crash Squadron is Organized

Owing to the lack of natural landing spaces in thinly settled areas, the Nevada Wing of the C. A. P., has established ground units as an important auxiliary to its air squadrons. When a C. A. P. plane locates a suspicious activity or finds a lost airplane in the mountains or badlands, the location often cannot be reached except on foot or horseback.

Hence the Wing has organized a Mounted Command and a Range Command, in regular squadrons paralleling the aviation units. The Mounted Range is equipped with stretchers which can be carried between two horses. The Range Command goes afoot and is made up of ranch owners, trappers and others who know the terrain.

Members of the Camouflage Committee in Cleveland, Ohio, were flown by Group 514 of the C. A. P. in that city to determine necessary actions as to camouflage, blackout and smokeout precautions, it was reported by Group Commander Dwight P. Joyce. The Louisiana Wing also flew blackout tests for the city of New Orleans and a Naval station.

The Alabama Wing is among the C. A. P. units actively engaged in searching for sources for salvage metal. The job of the C. A. P. has been to locate old machinery at points which would be unnoticed in ground surveys.

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As it happens, most of my clients are people with normal feet who want to KEEP them normal—and fashionable, too!

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Florida Feeds the North in Winter

Harvest Time Under Sunny Southern Skies

Upper left: Huge fields of Florida's truck-garden crops are dusted by airplanes to prevent insects from damaging future foodstuffs for America's tables. Upper right: Growing celery, shaded on one side with cloth. Lower left: Picking tomatoes on a large farm near Lauderdale. Lower right: Interior of a packing house at Larkin where men and women are sorting and packing tomatoes.

Wide World; Ewing Galloway

Florida's 'Market Basket' Tallies Profits for Season

By Wanda MacDowell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—If new automobiles were available this spring, salesmen in South Florida would be in clover because about all the farmers would buy new cars.

The number of new automobiles that make their appearance each spring in the agricultural towns from Lake Okeechobee to Homestead generally indicates the kind of "season" the farmers have had. This has been a good season, the first in three years. No killing frost or general torrential rains have stopped the steady flow of millions of dollars worth of tomatoes, potatoes, string beans, lettuce, eggplant, peppers, cabbage, and such delectables to northern markets since before Christmas.

Feeding the country from the "Nation's winter market basket" has taken on new importance this year since many army training camps in the East have been supplied with fresh vegetables from Florida. With so many men called into service, it seemed early in the season that the great army of agricultural workers in South Florida would be depleted.

Farming a Gamble

A new "Army of the Soil" was moblilzed, with recruiting stations in Miami. Under direction of the Dade County Agriculture Agent, the "army" was organized so that different growers could use the same men when crops matured at different times. Co-ordination of the use of thousands of tractors and other farm machinery and of draft animals was worked out so that more vegetables and fruits could be expeditiously grown.

Farming in Florida is known as a big gamble. Big money comes quickly and is as quickly lost. Fabulous fortunes are made in a few weeks by fast workers who hit the early market or manage to salvage a crop after a frost with buyers begging for tomatoes at $5 a bushel. But whereas one or two farmers may save a crop from a disaster, thousands lose everything when a tropical downpour deluges fields at the wrong time or a killing frost strikes. Much more is lost at such times than in northern regions, farmers say, because the investment is greater. The drained Everglade soil of South Florida calls for about a ton of fertilizer an acre, more for potatoes. So when a farmer loses a 200-acre field of potatoes, that is something.

During the winter this is one of the most important "growing regions" in the country. Day and night the great army of the soil is planting, harvesting, packing, shipping, while trains and trucks, keep up a steady procession carrying fresh green produce to northern markets.

The seasons being reversed here, planting begins in the fall, instead of spring, and shipping commences about six weeks later. By spring, harvesting is over in most sections, although in northern parts of the State shipping continues until July. By the time the heavy late spring and summer rains start in South Florida, fields are bare as they are in winter up North and lie dormant until fall again brings the happy planting season.

Consider some staggering figures on the Florida vegetable crop. More than $30,000,000 worth of garden vegetables are shipped out of South Florida during the winter. In the Lake Okeechobee region, more than 10,000 acres are planted to string beans which bring $3.00 and over a hamper in a good season, and tomatoes (12,000 acres in Dade County alone) often pass the $3.25 a bushel mark.

Hugh Crop Value

The average value of the Florida tomato crop for a season is around $8,000,000; string beans and limas, more than $7,000,000; celery, over $5,000,000; potatoes over $4,000,000. Cabbage, lettuce, cucumbers run over a million dollars each, and miscellaneous crops account for about $4,000,000 more. Strawberries and watermelons are other big crops, the first being valued at over $2,500,000, the latter over $1,000,000.

Florida farming is indeed "different." So different that it is said the northern farmer can never learn how it's done here. Unless he is willing to forget all he has learned about soils, fertilizers, seasons, times, signs, weather, and what not, in which the northern farmer is steeped, and start from scratch on a new basis, he should go into some other business when he comes to Florida. The risks are too great and the stakes too high for the novice.

If you have to wait your turn...

It's because the war, with its drastic curtailment of other modes of travel, has suddenly brought far greater demands upon our dining services than could have been anticipated or provided for.

Our railroad has always taken great pride in its dining facilities... and in the high standard of service and efficiency maintained. Its fleet of Dining and Grill Cars... though recognized as one of the finest and best equipped in the U. S. A.... is no match for rapidly expanding wartime requirements.

Priorities have ruled out new dining cars for the duration. We naturally feel it our obligation to feed quickly and well the many members of the armed forces traveling over our lines. We are "on call" at any hour of the day or night to supply fully equipped dining cars for long distance troop movements.

So, if you are called upon at times to wait your turn in Grill Car or Diner ... if the tradition of leisurely dining enroute should have to be sacrificed somewhat, for now ... if our service is not always up to its usual high standards . . . may we count upon your patience and understanding?

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'Hitler Fears Our Inventive Genius,' Chemists Are Told by WPB Official

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23 (AP)—America was declared today to have the world's greatest secret weapon—the inventive genius of the American people.

A. I. Elder of the War Production Board in Washington told members of the American Chemical Society at its closing meeting here that "Hitler fears our inventive genius" which has developed the airplane, the tank, the submarine and countless other devices and products.

"Now that we are in the harness again, Hitler knows that improvements in weapons of war will come," Elder declared. He pointed out that the four-engine bombers developed in the United States have not only proven their ability to carry bombs to the Ruhr and to Tokyo, but also to withstand heavy attacks by enemy fighter planes.

These developments are obvious, the WPB official declared, but Hitler and Hirohito "know from our past performances that they must expect some secret weapons to appear against them."

Australia's Labor Regime Retains Popular Support

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 23 (AP)—Australian State Premiers unanimously rejected yesterday a proposal to make the Federal Government the sole authority for levying of the income tax, but Prime Minister John Curtin announced that he would submit the project to the Federal Parliament anyway.

If the proposal to institute a uniform income tax is accepted by the Parliament the scheme would be put in effect despite the States' objections.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, April 23—Labor remains firmly in the saddle in Australia. Six of the most trying and fateful months in the nation's history and the absence of a clear-cut majority in Parliament have not materially weakened its position as directive head of Australia's war effort.

Prime Minister John Curtin's Labor Government depends upon two independents for a majority in the House of Representatives and faces opposition in the Senate that is slightly stronger numerically than its own followers. It is assured of popular support chiefly due to the people's belief that its leadership not only has speeded up the war effort and achieved increased support for the commonwealth in the Southwest Pacific—notably from America—but also has welded people of differeing political views into the single purpose of winning the war.

Naturally those adversely affected by Labor's war measures have not always accepted the restrictions on personal and business liberty without complaint, but it was not until the last few days that any major criticism has been leveled against the Government.

Opposition Criticism

This criticism was summed up by the opposition leader, Arthur William Fadden, when he declared that some members of the Cabinet "would willingly abuse their wartime powers to foist socialization on Australia."

It is important to note the manner in which Mr. Fadden limited the charges with the implied exclusion of the Prime Minister and his senior colleagues.

The same line was taken by the Sydney Herald, a newspaper which has been a consistent opponent of the Labor Party in peace. The paper wrote: "Not a soul in Canberra would suspect Mr. Curtin of attempting to use the war to grind his Party's socialization ax. Nothing he has been associated with since he took office, apart from the electioneering angles of the budget, has been traceable to Party political moves. A number of his Ministers deserve the same testimony, others do not."

Leaven of Socialism

Moreover, the Herald, commenting editorially on the appointment of Sir Owen Dixon as Australian Minister to Washington, took the opportunity of emphasizing the Cabinet's nonparty outlook.

It said: "Governments may be judged by the appointments they make and the Curtin Ministry certainly earned high credit for its choice of successor to Richard G. Casey in Washington. In selecting Sir Owen the Cabinet showed itself fully mindful of the need for maintaining Australian representation abroad on the highest possible plane irrespective of Party or other extraneous consideration."

Nevertheless, it is beyond doubt that there is a leaven of socialism within the Federal Labor Cabinet. The question at the moment is how far the straight-out Socialists such as the Minister for War Organization of Industry, J. J. Dedman, who holds the portfolio best suited to bring in socialism by the back door, are prepared to go and, what is more important, how far they can carry their fellow Cabinet members with them.

Mr. Dedman's department has achieved a very firm grip on industry and commerce on the ground that direct Government control in many directions is essential to the war effort.

Opposition members profess to see in some of his moves to strengthen the Government's grip on industry evidence that he "is paving the way for the introduction of those socialistic ideas which the minority in the Cabinet so staunchly advocate."

Curiously, however, the banking community, which has always been most suspicious of labor moves, accepted with only minor protests Mr. Dedman's rationalization plan which, though containing no hint of nationalization, closed down on a number of country branches of private trading banks, eliminated many of their competitive activities and placed the Government-created Commonwealth Bank in an increasingly dominant position.

Assurances Asked

His continued advance into the field of general industry by way of eliminating or curtailing activities not regarded as essential to the war effort is beginning to be viewed with suspicion by the opposition which, through Mr. Fadden, this week asked Mr. Curtin to "allay the fears of a large body of Australians concerning what the future holds in store for them."

Lately, however, Labor Minister Edward J. Ward has occupied the forefront of the nationalization stage. When Mr. Curtin announced his Cabinet last October and named Mr. Ward as Minister of Labor it was generally said he had made a shrewd move to curb Mr. Ward's eagerness to enforce Labor's platform at one fell swoop by bringing him directly against the problems associated with holding the balance between labor and capital.

Mr. Ward certainly has learned much of such problems since taking up his portfolio, but nevertheless he has remained so outspoken that the Government more than once has used that nebulous individual, "a Government spokesman," to explain that Mr. Ward is expressing personal and not Cabinet views.

This has been particularly so regarding his advocacy of the nationalization of the coal mining industry which he regards as the surest means of obtaining the maximum output in the war effort.

Late in March he told a labor gathering in a coal-mining center that "not only have we to succeed during the war, but if we are not to have a repetition of conditions that followed the last war there must be introduced vast social reforms. Labor must demand a new order based on absolute control of production and social justice for all."

That, of course, is a fair paraphrase of a section of the Labor Party's platform, but it is embarrassing for the Labor Government to have it forced on public notice when its major aim is the elimination of controversial issues the introduction which tends to divert attention from the only thing that matters at the moment—the winning of the war.

It is likely that Mr. Curtin soon will take the opportunity of removing the anxieties caused in some quarters by Mr. Ward's utterances. He did so in part this.

'Motoring-as-Usual Is Out'; Government Explains Why

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The motoring public of the East and Southeast was put on notice today by the heads of five top-ranking war agencies that "motoring-as-usual is out."

Joining in issuing a 900-word statement explaining the situation were Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator; War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson; Leon Henderson, Price Administrator; J. B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, and Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

The text of the statement follows:

It is not possible to transport enough petroleum to the 17 Eastern States to meet both essential war needs and normal civilian demands. Very substantial reductions in gasoline consumption must be achieved immediately. Motoring-as-usual is out.

Already hundreds of men have lost their lives at sea trying to bring in the oil needed for war. No patriotic American can or will ask men to risk their lives to preserve motoring-as-usual.

The background of the situation is as follows:

There is no shortage of oil in the United States as a whole. There is, however, a critical deficiency in facilities to transport oil to the Atlantic seaboard from the producing areas: principally the Gulf Coast and the Southwest. This deficiency has been increasing ever since the United States entered the war, with the result that it has been impossible to haul enough oil to meet all demand. How long this will continue, it is impossible now for anyone to say.

Reserve Is Being Depleted

Consequently, oil companies have had to draw on their reserve stocks and are continuing to draw on them in order to fill requirements. If this condition were allowed to continue, it would mean that the supply of gasoline would run out entirely, and that we should be entirely dependent on day-to-day shipments, which are not sufficient to meet requirements—and cannot be depended upon because of the uncertainty of ocean movements.

The 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia normally use about 1,500,000 barrels of petroleum and petroleum products daily.

In peacetime, about 1,350,000 barrels of this total are brought in by tank ship, principally from the Gulf Coast.

Since the war, a substantial number of tankers have been diverted to war service. Others have been sunk. The resulting depletion of capacity has been so large that even the extraordinary development of overland transportation is unable to counteract it.

Since war industries and other essential purposes must be served, the only way by which the situation can be met is curtailment of non-essential civilian uses.

Not Enough Ships for East

Because of the uncertainty of ocean shipping conditions, and because of the possible need of the armed forces for additional tankers from the East Coast service, it is absolutely impossible to make any forecast of supply over the remainder of the year with any basis of supporting evidence.

The number of sinkings, the capacity lost by these sinkings, and the number of tankers remaining available for East Coast commercial service are matters of military information which cannot be made public.

This much, however, can definitely be said: we cannot make enough ships available for East Coast service to supply all demands. Instead, we must determine how our greatly reduced transportation capacity—both ocean and overland—can best be used in the interest of the war effort. Obviously, first call must go to the armed services and war industries. Other industry and essential civilian uses come next. Less essential civilian use must inevitably come last.

Since sailors' lives are at stake every time a tanker plies between the Gulf Coast and the East, it is unthinkable that they be asked to take the risk of going down on a burning ship in order that someone may have gasoline to go to a bridge party or the ball game. In fact, it is unthinkable that they be asked to take this risk for any purpose except to fill those requirements which are absolutely essential.

The present system of restricted deliveries to filling stations is to be supplemented by card rationing. If before card rationing goes into effect, some people flout the spirit of the curtailment by going from one station to another and thus keeping their tanks full, others are going to have no gasoline at all.

If a motorist fills up the tank to go to a picnic, some defense worker may not be able to get to his job. If a man drives to work alone every day, instead of working out a car-sharing plan with his neighbors, he may take gasoline from a truck that is hauling for a war plant.

How You Can Help

Motorists are asked by their government to reduce their gasoline consumption to the absolute minimum—not any specified percentage, but as much as they possibly can.

The Government is, therefore, asking motorists to:

1. Eliminate all unnecessary driving.

2. Form car-sharing pools with neighbors working in the same general area.

When use of the car has been reduced to the minimum, gasoline consumption may be further conserved by observing the following suggestions:

1. Drive under 40 miles an hour. Studies have shown that gasoline consumption increases with the speed of a car. A car getting 16.4 miles on a gallon of gas at a speed of 40 miles an hour will get only 14.6 miles on a gallon at 50 miles an hour; 12.6 at 60 miles; 10.6 at 70 miles, and 8.6 miles at 80 miles an hour.

2. Don't "idle" the motor unnecessarily. The Bureau of Standards report that a 30-second "idle" uses one-sixteenth as much gasoline as would be consumed by a car going one mile at 50 miles an hour.

3. Keep your car in good mechanical condition. Adjust the carburetor and timer. If properly adjusted, the motor—however excellent—will "knock a little" on inclines and under load. The man who says his motor never "knocks" is actually admitting he is wasting gasoline.

4. Align the wheels properly. Wheels that are out of line are literally a "drag" on a car. Aligning the wheels not only will save gasoline but will reduce the wear on tires.

5. Lubricate all parts of the car regularly with the proper lubricants. Not lubricating a car properly adds another "drag" that wastes gasoline.

6. Drive at steady speeds. Avoid spurting.

7. Start slowly. Don't attempt quick getaways.

8. Keep braking to a safe minimum.

9. Inflate tires properly.

10. Don't drive on curves at speeds that "pull" the car.

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Food-Producing Role for Peasants

There is little likelihood that the reappearance of Pierre Laval at Vichy will change that Government's policy toward the French peasantry.

French peasants have been making headlines. Many of Vichy's leading personalities have only recently addressed themselves to the farmers.

Marshal Pétain declared the peasants' co-operation to be indispensable for the salvation of the country.

Behind this appeal looms the menace of an ever-growing food crisis resulting from insufficient production, huge purchases on the part of the German occupation authorities, and—more recently—from a widespread sales strike on the part of the peasants.

As inflation lowers the value of the French currency, the farmer shows himself unwilling to exchange his products against almost worthless bank notes; instead, he begins to hoard food supplies, or may even send them to the "black market" where he can get considerably higher prices.

Food-Producing Center

The French peasantry, from the very beginning, has formed one of the strong pillars of France's authoritarian regime. Here is one point at which Vichy and the Nazis meet—France, in the Nazi view, is destined once more to become an agricultural country.

They are united in their desire to put a stop to the economic and social development of the past hundred years during which France's urban population increased by more than 100 per cent. Hitler's blueprint for a Germanized Europe designates France as a food-producing center exchanging her agricultural products for German finished goods.

Marshal Pétain agreed, even though he may have arrived at this conclusion for different reasons. In his view a return to rural simplicity would bring about France's moral and physical recovery. To the realist Hitler, an agricultural France means cheap food for the German masters; to the romanticist Pétain and his traditionalist followers it means—among other things—getting away from the sins of an urban industrial civilization. It thus becomes obvious that opposition on the part of the peasants would endanger the very foundation of the new French state.

Farm Plan Organized

Immediately after the constitution of the Pétain regime, a vast agricultural reform program was inaugurated. In December, 1940, the national agricultural corporation was set up comprising landowners, tenant farmers, and agricultural laborers. Peasants were urged to join their local group, which in turn was linked to the regional group.

The entire organization was headed by the National Agricultural Council. At the same time, numerous other government-sponsored organizations were formed such as the wheat-growers' or the wine-growers' union, a dairy producers' association, another one for sugar-growers, and yet another for oil-producers. The Agricultural Council was the first full-fledged corporation modeled on the fascist pattern. It was to serve as an example for France's future economic reorganization.

Having thus built the framework within which agricultural reform might function, Vichy began to concern itself with the redistribution of land. Since the Revolution of 1789, or more precisely since the introduction of the Code Napoléon, France had become a country of small holdings.

Object to Interference

According to the provision that property must be equally distributed between all the heirs, holdings were constantly divided and subdivided. Thus 50 per cent of all French holdings comprised less than 12 acres. Moreover, they hardly ever formed a unit, but were scattered over the community.

Despite Vichy's attempts to meet the peasants' wishes, however, the peasantry shows resentment toward the regime. They dislike constant Government interference, they are opposed to compulsory labor service. As the food crisis grows more acute, Vichy is forced to impress upon the peasants the urgent need for increased food deliveries.

Constant appeals to the patriotism of the peasants may or may not increase the farmers' good will, but there remain limits to their capacity to produce. In the last analysis, the agricultural policy of the regime struggles against overwhelming economic odds.

The Agricultural census of 1929 recommended the redistribution of 24,000,000 acres, or one fourth of France's total arable land. As a result of infinite subdivisions production costs were 79 to 80 per cent higher than they should have been. This constant division of land formed the basis for the flight to the city.

Must Be Cultivated

The new agricultural law enables the peasant to maintain his holding as a unit. Redistribution committees have been set up in every part of the country; they have, on the whole, worked efficiently in spite of some resistance on the part of the peasants. The decisions of these committees are compulsory. The redistribution of agricultural property will, however, not be completed for several years.

Vichy, more recently, passed a decree which practically provided for the confiscation of all potentially arable land that had not been cultivated. The local authorities are asked to lease such land—with or without the owner's consent—to any person willing to till the soil.

Vichy further tried to find a solution to the urgent problem of a scarcity of agricultural labor while, at the same time, attempting to retrieve abandoned rural districts. The labor shortage is not helped by the fact that 1,500,000 Frenchmen still languish in German prison camps, while another 100,000 to 150,000 workers have been absorbed by the German armament industry.

Farm labor, under Pétain has become a priority: Not only was existing agricultural labor frozen—that is rural workers were not permitted to migrate to the cities—but workers who, during the war, had shifted into industry, were equally compelled to return to the land.

Compulsory Service

Vichy further introduced a compulsory land labor-service for young men between the ages of 17 and 21 who are being distributed among the various rural districts. The Government further encourages urban dwellers to return to the land and has facilitated their return by way of resettlement-credits.

Persons receiving an old-age pension are eligible for a pension increase provided they are prepared to live in the country. In country towns the Government has given small allotments to industrial workers who intend to grow their own vegetables.

France's peasantry is the favored child, not merely from an economic point of view but from a political viewpoint as well. In politics the farmer's voice is influential. In the National Council, Vichy's only political body, the farmers are strongly represented. When municipal self-government was abolished it was the rural communities that were exempt, and to this day communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants still elect their own mayors and their own municipal councils—whereas in the cities these authorities are government-appointed.

In Privileged Position

As to whether Vichy has succeeded in strengthening agriculture and in making it the strong bastion of the regime, the Government has at least prevented the total agricultural breakdown which threatened the country after its defeat. With indebtedness eased by inflation and agricultural prices fixed at an artificially high level, the Government pays huge subsidies so as to stabilize agricultural prices.

The economic situation of the French farmer is superior to that of the urban population. The area under cultivation has been considerably extended. The wheat producing area grew from 7,700,000 acres in 1940 to 10,300,000 acres in 1941; the potato growing area from 3,300,000 to 4,300,000 acres; the area producing oil seed from 17,000 to 62,000 acres. But despite this extension, production remains unsatisfactory. A German source gives the following rather over-optimistic figures concerning French crops:

Million tons	Prewar Average	1940	1941
Wheat	7.9	5.0	6.5-7.0
Other cereals	7.2	5.2	6.0
Potatoes	15.0	8.0	12.0
Sugar beets	6.0	4.5	5.0

But French agriculture suffers from a shortage of labor, of horses, of machinery and partly of fertilizers.

Complete Vichy Break Imminent?

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 23

The United States' firm policy toward the collaborationist Vichy Government has won such spectacular support in French circles here that some observers again have suggested the possibility of a complete diplomatic rupture.

Five members of the Vichy regime's embassy and consular staff in Washington already have resigned in protest against Pierre Laval's pro-German program and there were indications that still others might quit and join the Free French forces.

Conjecture immediately arose as to whether M. Laval might not react to the "revolt" among his diplomats by recalling Ambassador Henry-Haye and perhaps breaking off relations with this country altogether.

As British Artists See the War

Wide World

War Effort Put on Canvas

Above: "Signal Station, Rosyth" painted by Sir Muirhead Bone, the Admiralty artist. Below: "War Weapons Week in a Country Town" by Michael Ford.

British Charge Vichy Ships Used by Japan

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, April 23 (AP) — The Union of South Africa severed diplomatic relations today with the Vichy Government of France.

[Although Great Britain has not maintained diplomatic contact with Vichy, South Africa and Canada, among the Dominions, have kept legations there.]

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—A British spokesman said today "it is now reported 50,000 tons of French shipping have been taken over by Japan and these are almost certainly ocean-going vessels."

He said it would not be "in the public interest to disclose what information we possess regarding the present situation of these ships."

A Free French authority said April 21 he had heard that the Vichy Government had turned over a number of ships in Indo-China to the Japanese and that the Japanese were negotiating for more.

In today's announcement it was stated:

"At the time of the Japanese entry into the war there were nine ocean-going French merchant ships in far eastern waters of 85,800 registered tons and upwards of 35,000 tons of coasters and local craft."

The number of individual ships reported taken by Japan was not given.

[French sources in Vichy said yesterday the only instance they knew of any transfer of French ships to Japan was two months ago when the Japanese requisitioned French shipping in Indo-China. They said the United States protested at the time and the French position was explained.]

French Denial

VICHY, April 23 (AP)—The French government issued an official denial today of reports attributed to the Moscow radio that German sailors are arriving at the French Mediterranean naval base of Toulon and that French naval units are being turned over to Germany.

"The Moscow radio is repeating with insistence," the communiqué declared, "news relative to the arrival of German sailors at Toulon, the cession of French naval units, of a fight between Germans and French sailors.

"The most formal denial is given to this news which, like so many other reports, falls in the realm of pure imagination and which would merit no comment if they had not received a complacent echo on other foreign radios."

At the same time a French Information Office dispatch speculated on whether a powerful British flotilla, including a 35,000-ton battleship, reported to have passed through Gibraltar Straits yesterday, was en route to relieve Axis pressure on Malta, or to replace ships of the Mediterranean fleet based on Alexandria.

The British flotilla, according to information available here, followed the shortest route between the Balearic Islands and the North African coast. There was no question of their patrolling waters off Toulon, since they passed far to the south of that base, it was said here.

Leahy Set to Leave, Japanese Arrives

By the Associated Press

Vichy, April 23

While Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, completed preparations to leave for home, Chief of Government Pierre Laval this morning received Japan's Ambassador-designate, Takonobu Mitani.

Mr. Mitani, who will fill the vacancy created by the passing on in Paris last February of Sotomatsu Kato, informally presented a copy of his credentials before making the formal presentation to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Prioux Released

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 23 (AP)—Gen. René Jacques Adolphe Prioux, held prisoner by the Germans since his capture during his army's heroic rearguard defense of the British withdrawal from Dunkirk, has been released from captivity and returned to France for reasons of health, it was announced today.

The General was taken prisoner with his staff on the River Lys May 29 after four days of rearguard fighting which permitted British and French troops to escape from the German trap by sea.

Reign of Terror?

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Agents of the Vichy Government were reported today to have instituted a virtual reign of terror on the stategic French Island of Madagascar in their attempts to round up all sympathizers with the Free French movement.

Dispatches to the Daily Express from Tananarive said Gov. Gen. Armand Annet had arrested hundreds of de Gaullists on orders from Pierre Laval, Vichy's new chief of government and proponent of collaboration with Germany.

Governor General Annett's own secretary as well as other members of the island administration were among those reported arreested.

The situation on Madagascar is of concern here because the island, situated off the East Coast of Africa, lies athwart vital Allied lines of communication with India and there has been speculation that the Japanese might try to gain a foothold there.

Governor General Annet was quoted recently as saying the island would be defended against any aggressor, and the Madagascar radio has denied any Japanese or German encroachment. The Daily Express dispatches today, however, declared:

"Madagascar is not being defended against Japanese infiltration and it cannot be defended against Japanese invasion."

Blackout: The Symbol Of Britain at War

Correspondents' Diary No. 9

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An English Village

I have just come in from the blackout—the great engulfing blackout that is Europe at war. It is still the blackout that imposes itself as the dominant note here in England. Outside all is absolute darkness, a darkness accentuated, not relieved, by the twin glimmers of a rare car on the Portsmouth Road, and the faint yet prominent crosses of red, or orange, or green at the stop-lights at the near-by crossroads The stars, wintry and cloud-smeared, seem a bit discouraged, as if the effort to enlighten this blacked-out atmosphere was almost too great.

Inside the inn, yesterday's England is reminiscencing as it knits and nods. The lounges are full, mostly of old couples—the ever-present retired colonel from India, the ex-explorer, and various et ceteras of the better-class boarding houses of Kensington and Bayswater, evacuated from London's bombings. Except for the BBC news—all about battles in Russia, German troop movements in the Balkans, British bombing raids on France and the Reich, there's little outward sign of war in the inn. Yet, there are some symbols: the bucket of sand with its long-handled shovels just by the door, ready for incendiary bombs; the sugar in little individual labeled jars on the dining-room tables; the tightly-drawn curtains over the windows—above all, perhaps the fact that only one or two of the dozen men are in dinner clothes, only three or four of the women "dressed."

This is a typical little Surrey village. In the garage across from the inn where busses and charabancs usually fill up, three huge tanks were being repaired. At the "Sally Something" tea house — really quite a large restaurant—a detachment of infantry was drawn up outside the door of what was obviously their barracks. The "pub"—a delightful little Tudor coaching house—was full of soldiers, home guards, and a sprinkling of sailors up from Portsmouth.

But around the corner was the real surprise. I knew from former visits that a particularly fine old English country house stood there; and in The Times only the day before I had noticed an ad. announcing that it was up for sale, "with its lovely old-world garden."

There it was all right, but the "lovely old-world garden" was a scarred and muddy mess cluttered with tanks large and small, big army lorries, and little machine-gun carriers, tents and shacks. "Old-world garden"!!?

Lunch today in an old tithe barn at Milford, near here, a gem of carefully restored Tudor farm architecture. The lunch itself: vegetable broth, two small, but delicious, sausages, and two equally meager but excellent pieces of bacon, turnips and potatoes, followed by apple tart and coffee, was much better than yesterday at the Berkeley. The price was just half —4s/6d, instead of 9s!

What delighted me as much as anything was the bowls of snowdrops and crocusses—white, yellow, and lavender—with a little spring greenery, on each table, combined with a big log fire in the grand old open stone fireplace. Silly, I know: but it meant a lot somehow—it's part of what they're fighting this war for.

Yes, England has changed: one of the guests spoke to me at dinner tonight! She's a resident of Portsmouth, but sees no sense in taking the risk of staying there. With genuine cheerfulness, she announced she'd lost all her worldly goods—ironically enough they'd been taken from her house and stored for safety in a "fireproof" warehouse. An incendiary bomb utterly destroyed the warehouse; the empty residence is untouched! She will, she says, get compensation from the Government some day, after the war—perhaps as much as one fifth of its value!

Third of Renault Works Destroyed

NEW YORK (CBS)—Details received by the Free French headquarters disclose that a third of the Renault works near Paris was completely destroyed by the Royal Air Force, and that the rest of the plant also also been put out of action "for some months," the British radio has reported.

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Allies Face New Peril on Burma Front

Continued from Page 1

line at Zewe, 10 miles west of the city.

Frontal thrusts against the Chinese defenses had won the Japanese less than six miles in this area before the flanking attack, the spokesman said.

He declared the Japanese advance toward Loikaw on the west side of the Salween River 65 miles east of Pyinmana, had been much more rapid.

There, the Japanese gained 40 miles in a week, placing Chinese defenders of Loikaw in serious straits.

A communiqué said the Loikaw garrison, under heavy assault since April 20, was counterattacking valiantly in an effort to frustrate an encircling movement by a Japanese column which had fought its way to a point two miles north of the town.

Casualties on both sides were described as heavy, with the Chinese engaging in hand-to-hand combat.

In reporting the loss of Pyinmana, the Chinese said fighting was continuing north of that town, indicating the Japanese still were exerting heavy pressure, but gave no other details of the situation there.

On the other end of the front, where Chinese forces earlier this week relieved encircled British troops by a counterattack resulting in recapture of Yenangyaung, the general situation was reported unchanged. Yenangyaung is about 100 miles northwest of Pyinmana.

Chinese reports on fighting on the east flank indicated the Japanese were hurling increasing numbers of men, planes, and tanks into action in a determined effort to smash the Burma defenders before the rainy season puts an end to large-scale motorized warfare.

Wednesday's communiqué said that "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group were supporting the Chinese in the Pyinmana sector, but against this comparatively small air force the Japanese were arraying all the powerful units released from the Malayan campaign.

Southwest Pacific:

Australian and Dutch forces still are fighting in the interior of the half-Dutch, half-Portuguese island of Timor, some 400 miles off the northwest tip of Australia, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters declared today.

The bulletin also announced that Allied aircraft had made another attack April 22 on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, bombing docks and shore structures.

The assault followed a surprise attack on the same objective the previous afternoon, during which direct hits were scored on buildings, the communiqué added.

In reference to the situation in the Philippines, headquarters reported the Japanese had made intermittent dive-bombing attacks on Corregidor, but declared that enemy aerial activity there was diminishing.

"Our forces are in contact with the enemy in southern Panay Island," the communiqué said tersely, and added that fighting also was continuing on Cebu Island but gave no details.

Five to six hundred American and Filipino troops are holding out in the jungles on the slopes around the 1,730-foot Mt. Baloy, highest peak on Panay Island, the Japanese newspaper Asahi reported.

Asahi said that aside from this force in the central part of the island all resistance on Panay had collapsed.

A dispatch to the newspaper from Iloilo, principal city on the island, said the positions occupied by Americans and Filipinos around the mountain were stronger than the natural defenses of Bataan Peninsula on Luzon, north of Panay.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported from the Philippines that Japanese forces occupying Bataan Peninsula had captured 53,400 prisoners between April 3 and 20. Of the total 9,533 were said to be Americans.

The news agency said the defenders left approximately 5,000 casualties on the field during that period.

Meanwhile General McArthur conferred with Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Allied air forces, after the latter's return from a tour of air bases in Australia. Presumably General Brett gave his commander a detailed report of Allied air operations.

The Australian Radio, heard by CBS in New York, said General MacArthur and his aides spent 3½ hours conferring with Prime Minister John Curtin and the premiers of Australia's constituent States.

New Zealand's Status:

Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today that New Zealand and its neighboring islands, including Fiji, had been included in the South Pacific operations area now under United States naval command.

"It was our desire that Australia and New Zealand should remain closely linked in one area under General MacArthur," Mr. Fraser said.

"We made representations accordingly, but strategical considerations as determined in Washington must prevail and we have accordingly concurred in the above organization."

Mr. Fraser said there would be "the closest co-operation" between the areas, "while the whole area of the Pacific will be co-ordinated by the combined chiefs of staff and the Pacific War Council in Washington." Mr. Fraser's statement clarified questions concerning New Zealand's position which were raised April 19, when General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia issued an announcement saying he had formally been appointed Allied commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific with the concurrence of the United States, Australia, Great Britain and the Netherlands. There was no immediate explanation of the absence of New Zealand from the list.

Allied Naval Command:

Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary announced today the makeup of a 14-man naval staff for Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, headed by Capt. J. Cary Jones of the United States Navy.

Ten other American officers will serve under Captain Jones, the chief of staff. One Netherlands East Indies officer and two Australians are on the list.

The staff includes:

Capt. J. H. Carson, Commanders A. A. Antrim, M. R. Kelley, R. C. Hudson, and J. H. Schultz, and Lieut. Commanders E. T. Neale, H. J. Martin, B. B. C. Lovett, J. D. L. Grant, and R. L. Taylor, all of the United States Navy; Capt. F. E. Getting of the Royal Australian Navy; Commander G. B. Salm of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Navy and Wing Commander G. Packer Royal of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Soviet Leader Hints U. S. Aid Inadequate

By the Associated Press

Kuibyshev, U. S. S. R., April 23

The Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, S. A. Lozovsky, hinted today that Russia was not satisfied with the volume of supplies from the United States.

When asked to comment on aid from America, Mr. Lozovsky said cryptically: "It is better to say as little as possible about this."

The Soviet spokesmen declared Russia recently had received information that 1,900,000 reserves had been called up in Germany.

Two Damaged Vessels Brought in for Salvage

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 23 (AP)—Two merchant vessels, torpedoed off the coast on April 8 with the loss of 21 lives, were brought into port here by salvage boats and will be sent to another port for reconditioning.

Naval and private tugs brought one of the damaged vessels into port yesterday and the second was towed in early today.

School Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In 1870-71 the total per capita cost of Richmond public school pupils was $13.35. In 1939-40 it had risen to $69.22.

Of Interest to U. S. Women

Wide World

British Wrens Wearing Natty Uniforms

WASHINGTON—Two British Wrens, members of the Women's Royal Naval Service, strolling down Constitution Avenue in their natty blue uniforms, have found themselves the objects of considerable feminine interest since the House recently passed a bill setting up a women's auxiliary reserve in the United States Navy to release thousands of men for sea-going duty. Left to right: Leading Wren Jill Pertwee of Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, and Third Officer Elizabeth Gibson of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire, England, who are engaged in decoding messages and doing other confidential work for the British Admiralty.

Slow-Downs in Shipyards Reach Menacing Stage

Continued from Page 1

and to see what worker morale keeps man-hour productivity high.

"Further contracts would not result in an acceleration of the program, since further expansion might result in a serious dilution of management skill," Admiral Land stated.

Critical

Both Admiral Land and Mr. Vickery were critical of the shipbuilding effort on the East Coast, declaring that a markedly better job was being accomplished by West Coast ship men.

Both men expressed particular disappointment at the showing of the Bath-Todd Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine. They pointed out that whereas the Maine yard had started work on British Liberty Ship contracts at the same time as the Richmond Ship building concern in California, the latter had launched 16 ships since October as against only four for Bath-Todd.

Asked for the reason, Commissioner Vickery said that the Bath-Todd Yard was not laid out so well, that it was not making as good use of pre-fabrication of parts, that the management did not have as good production ideas as the California outfit and that the Maine workers were not as reliable and steady as those on the west coast.

Knock Off

Questioned by Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine on this point, Mr. Vickery said that after having drawn a weeks' pay with overtime, many Maine workers would knock off for two or three days fishing.

"Neither the British nor we are satisfied with the Bath-Todd merchant ship building program, although work on naval vessels at the Bath, Maine, shipyard appeared to be ahead of schedule," Mr. Vickery said.

"The three first yards in point of progress are on the West Coast with the Kaiser Yard at Portland, Oregon, being the leader. Out on the West Coast it's taken as a construction job and they are used to moving masses of material around fast. At the present time, the schedule at the Portland, Oregon, yard is 105 days for a completed Liberty Ship, and they are going to reduce that, as compared with 135 days at the South Portland, Maine, yard," Mr. Vickery explained.

A future bright spot, according to Admiral Land, is the eventual coming into production of the new, vast Higgins shipyard in Louisiana, which is expected to be turning out 14 merchantmen a month by January and 24 a month ultimately.

"Since July the Maritime Commission has fallen back progressively in the amount of steel plate being delivered to it, until we are now 169,000 tons behind," the chairman said. "In March I think they may have met our requirements but they did nothing toward making up the backlog."

Ickes Discounts Ration Plan

Continued from Page 1

on violations and reporting them, if necessary, to the Government.

Gasoline rationing, though necessitated by different circumstances, is expected to help in preserving the nation's limited rubber supply by cutting down on nonessential driving.

Supplanting the present 33⅓ cut in deliveries to filling stations, distributed on a "first-come-first-served" basis, Mr. Henderson's new gas rationing plan will require drivers of all noncommercial passenger cars to acquire ration cards to purchase gasoline beginning May 15.

A motorist may, if he wishes, buy all of May 15-July 1 allotment at one time. If he uses up his card before July 1, however, he won't be issued another.

Operators of trucks and other motor vehicles readily recognized as commercial vehicles will not need cards for gasoline purchases.

All other operators will need one of five types of cards to be issued upon application.

These will include:

A basic "A" card: Issued to any passenger automobile owner upon presentation of his car registration. The owner of two or more automobiles may receive an "A" rationing card for each vehicle in his possession. The "A" card will contain seven squares, each representing a unit of gasoline which the holder will be entitled to purchase any time between May 15 and July 1. Service station attendants will tear off, mark, or punch a square for each unit of gasoline delivered to the card holder.

Cards "B-1," "B-2," and "B-3" issued to passenger car owners who state in an application that their gasoline needs fall within certain specified mileage limits. The "B-1" card will contain 11 unit squares; the "B-2" card, 15 squares, and "B-3" card, 19.

An "X-card" issued to car owners whose gasoline needs cannot be estimated in a definite number of miles.

Any registrant who feels he is suffering special hardship because of the particular rationing card issued him may appeal later to the local rationing board.

Small motor cars will get the same gallonage as larger cars.

Car owners moving from the unrationed area will be given ration cards at the local rationing board office nearest to the border upon presentation of their registration certificate.

Will Ickes Change To Coal? Maybe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 23

In anticipation of a fuel oil shortage next winter, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes today disclosed that he is getting estimates on having the oil burner in his Olney, Md., house converted to coal.

Such action was advised last week by the consumers' division of the OPA.

Mr. Ickes said he had found the job would cost more than $350.

"Are you going ahead with it?" he was asked.

"I'm studying the possibilities," was his sphinx-like reply.

Americans And Aussies Pool Supplies

Continued from Page 1

average American unit supply officer is acquiring the bulk of his food from the nearest Australian quartermaster. He does not pay cash for what is received. It is credited against the lend-lease account, helping to pay for Kitty Hawks which, according to recent announcements, are being flown by Australian squadrons in combat here and other American war materials being provided for Australians.

Clothing is the same story. Instead of consuming precious shipping space for American uniforms, the Australian textile industry is producing them from American specifications for direct delivery to American supply officers. Further, in field operations, any American unit may draw directly on the local Australian quartermaster, with the result that in the northern areas American officers and men are appearing in increasing numbers in Australian short pants and short-sleeved shirts. This is producing a visual merging of the two services, particularly among the air forces, which is symptomatic of the close co-ordination developing under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's unified command.

How far this trend to supply American forces here off the land will go is entirely speculative. In Australian quarters it has been advocated that America ship over machine tools for many war weapons permitting actual production here on the theory that machine tools consume immeasurably less shipping space than airplanes or tanks. Australia has ample raw metals and much could be accomplished in this direction if it should be decided to apply such a formula extensively.

Even some items of fighting equipment are suppliable here, such as automatic small arms. Australia is producing an excellent machine gun of its own development—the Owen gun.

Outside of food, uniforms, and labor services, however, the question of American forces living off the land still is in a highly fluid stage which does not permit definitive conclusions.

Campaign Pushed For Military Head To Direct Chiefs

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The London Times pressed its editorial campaign today for selection of a military specialist to direct Britain's chiefs of staffs committee.

"His appointment," it said, "would crystallize and not reverse the principles of staff organization."

The newspaper asserted that compromise among the chiefs of staff of Army, Navy and Air forces in prosecuting the war is "The high road to defeat."

A white paper issued by the Government Tuesday night following previous criticisms outlined the makeup of the chiefs of staffs committee and declared that, adjusted to meet war developments, it was functioning as a single, closely-knit unit.

Beet Sugar Urged

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared today that an acute sugar shortage was threatened in northeastern states unless wholesale and industrial users in the area acted promptly in purchasing supplies of beet sugar now being offered them.

Rationing of sugar to such users will begin April 28, and OPA anticipates a heavy demand.

Mr. Henderson urged wholesalers and industrial users to begin buying immediately against May quotas, pointing out that until sufficient beet sugar is moved into the scarcity areas, no other sugar would be available.

Mr. Henderson said large quantities of beet sugar must be moved into the Northwest to meet anticipated demands and that the Government had authorized beet sugar processors to begin sales in the area.

British Protest Greets Fuel-Rationing Proposal

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—An official spokesman said today the House of Commons would debate the issue of fuel rationing before any order limiting supplies would be enforced by the Government.

This statement followed animated opposition to coal, gas, and electricity rationing which developed immediately after the Government had announced a plan on April 21.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—In striking contrast to the readiness with which wartime Britain has submitted to the rationing, step by step, of almost every necessity of daily life, is the chilly reception accorded the Government proposal to ration domestic coal, electricity, gas and paraffin on a points system. Indeed, criticism of this latest extension of consumer control is so strong that serious doubts are held here today whether the program will go into effect on June 1 in the form at present visualized.

Opposition voiced in Parliament, in the press, and by the public is not so much against the rationing of fuels as on the following grounds:

1. That the Government is trying to cover up its own failure to step up production.

2. That the proposed points scheme would be so complicated to apply that more man power would be wasted enforcing it than would be required to mine the coal saved thereby.

3. That the amount of coal saved—about 10,000,000 tons annually—represents less than 5 per cent of the total national requirements and that closer attention to shortcomings in the coal-mining industry, on the part of both management and workers, could bridge the gap.

Greater Economy Sought

On the other hand, the Government clearly has indicated that it aims at greater economy in domestic fuel and that it has failed so far to induce sufficient voluntary saving. Although Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, only gave an outline of the Government's proposals to the House of Commons April 22, he left the Members in no doubt as to the many problems involved in fuel rationing. The basis of the Government plan, drawn up on the recommendations of a committee headed by Sir William Beveridge, well-known British economist, is that each household should be allocated so many points calculated on its present needs without relation to past consumption. Points would be for use on any form of heating or lighting.

In addition, there would be a personal ration for each individual to take around with him on a business trip, if staying with an aunt for a week end, or just to brandish in the home as evidence of his individual right to an extra lump of coal on the fire.

Residents in centrally heated apartments would have to surrender their points to the managements. But, obviously, it would be a big responsibility for the managements. Also, it would be a big responsibility for the authorities to cut off heat and light in midwinter from a householder who, either from miscalculation or extravagance, had run out of coupons.

The tendency, therefore, in both political circles and the press, is to urge the Government to reconsider the scheme and, in the meantime, to redouble it efforts to increase the output. The shortage has arisen from a tremendous increase in industrial demands and from the fact that, when earlier in war the British coal trade lost French and other European markets, young miners were encouraged to find jobs elsewhere. Now, many of them either cannot be spared from the fighting forces or do not want to return to the jobs which the Government never did anything to preserve for them.

Nation Faces Alternatives

The fact that coal and other fuels, although short this winter, were not seriously so, is held to be due to an absence of transport dislocation through air raids and to dipping into reserves. But this shows that next winter cannot be faced with equanimity unless either more coal is produced or less is consumed with an accompanying building of reserves this summer.

Now that Parliament, the press, and public opinion has indicated their views, the Government must decide whether to proceed with an unpopular measure, find an alternative scheme, or else recall more skilled miners from the forces—even though it means depriving the Commandos and parachute units of some of their finest shock-troops the "Taffies" from Welsh mining villages, who are ideally fitted for real tough jobs.

Type of Wind Decides Court to Give Damages

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 23 (AP)—A gust of wind is "an act of God," but a steady current of air is not, the West Virginia Court of Claims has ruled.

So, because the wind blew steadily at Weirton last Oct. 10, Wayne Gorrell of Steubenville, Ohio, was awarded $24.09 for damages caused when a ladder being used by bridge painters fell on his car.

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1941 Foreman Defends Action on Bowron

An encouraging example of a large American municipality overthrowing political corruption and establishing governmental reforms is Los Angeles, where an attempt to oust the progressive administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron has failed. How the Mayor is uplifting standards of government in Los Angeles and how the attack against him collapsed is told in a series of articles, of which this is the fourth:

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 23 — In quashing the 1941 grand jury charges against the reform mayor here and his prosecuting team, Judge Raymond McIntosh of the Superior Court effectively cashiered the "grand-jury-in-reverse" which had wittingly or unwittingly allowed itself to give great aid and comfort to vice interests.

Somewhat similar to a "pre-Pearl Harbor" attitude of apparently sincere isolationists, T. F. Peirce, foreman of the "quashed" jury, still regards its "anti-gestapo" action as furthering the best interests of American government.

Further in parallel, Mr. Peirce, a dealer in office furniture here, who has been in business for 30 years, followed a course benefitting vice interests in much the same way isolationists with great community respect in some quarters followed a course benefitting enemy interests.

Asked whether his jury's action played into the hands of vice interests, Mr. Peirce replied in a recent interview that the defeat of Mayor Fletcher Bowron, through removal or otherwise, would not return the major degree of gambling and prostitution which even he admitted occurred under the preceding administration.

With all due respect to Mr. Peirce's course, citizens interested in better government benefit by examining it to see whether it helps or hinders reform, since Mr. Peirce is typical of those respected citizens who do not support the Mayor personally.

"Reform can't be legislated," Mr. Peirce declared. "Each individual must take it upon himself to cast off vice, from within; there's no other way."

Friends of the Mayor obviously retort that Mr. Peirce's position logically might eliminate police departments, just as a pacifist's position would do away with armies in the face of enslaving conquerors.

Referring to the liquor business as a chief cause of vice today, he said it wouldn't be the problem it is "if an attempt hadn't been made years ago to tell the American that he can't drink. Prohibition went against the grain of the average American and that's why so many persons developed the habit," he avers.

Bowron supporters, on the other hand, believe the Peirce view follows the underworld "party line" as much as the isolationist party line followed the Berlin line. Taking laws off the liquor traffic has encouraged the liquor business to grow stronger, they assert.

Reform Overdone

"Mayor Bowron," Mr. Peirce has said, "tried to overdo reform. The local picture under his administration is not so good as it has been painted by his supporters, nor so bad as has been charged."

This middle-of-the-road estimate is regarded in the Bowron camp as encouraging the election of a less strong candidate, who might be more pliable in the hands of those seeing vice profits 10 times the pre-Bowron rate if only war-plant pay rolls and furloughed platoons from the armed services could be tapped under paid protection.

"I have no reason to think Mr. Bowron is not honest," said Mr. Peirce, "but he does have a complex that no one else is honest. We've seen that attitude bud in Mussolini, in Hitler, and in our Capital."

Many friends of Mr. Bowron wish he might he easier to work with, but none of his friends have gone on record that his stalwart manner, unlike that of the conventional politieian, was anything but a reflection of his unbounded determination to hew to the line of anti-vice.

To refer to Mr. Bowron in Mr. Peirce's terms, believe Bowron supporters, detracts from appreciation rightly due from every honest and fair-minded citizen, in comparison with recent history here.

Citizens' Evaluation

Had the misconduct and other charges not been dismissed, Mr. Peirce's estimate of Mr. Bowron might have prevailed in the minds of many otherwise honest citizens who haven't taken the trouble to watch Mr. Bowron open-mindedly, his friends say.

Mr. Peirce discounted almost completely the value of Wallace N. Jamie, the special investigator, "who was paid $17,000 over some 17 months and never got a conviction," declared the foreman.

"If you walk into a store and lay money on the line, you want something for your money," he added.

Expectedly, Mr. Bowron and others think the records in local courts and in the police department attest Mr. Jamie's adequate value.

To belittle Mr. Jamie, too, would be a primary objective of a wily vice lord seeking to smooth the way for re-entry.

While many observers, including the Mayor, admire Mr. Jamie's record and that of the Secret Six society with which he and his father were associated, Mr. Peirce strongly pointed out that he thinks there are a pro and con on this record.

Mr. Peirce praised the District Attorney, John Dockweiler, as a "great-hearted, lovable man," one to look up to rather than the Mayor. Although the reform forces supported Mr. Dockweiler against Buron Fitts, Mr. Dockweiler has proved weak in the fight against corruption, some of the Mayor's friends believe. They feel that even though honest, Mr. Dockweiler is a type which easily lends itself to manipulation by special interests.

While not suspending his chief deputy, Mr. Cooper, as a result of the indictments, Mr. Dockweiler did transfer vice prosecutions to another assistant, who had not been associated with the reform front.

To any comments on the relative immaturity of the chief deputy, the reform's backers believe the community is fortunate to have such an honest and willing deputy, particularly when some, if not all, respectable attorneys prefer private practice to the hazards and lower pay of public office.

Beyond Necessity?

The grand jury indictments charged illegal wiretapping was used in investigating crimes. However, the jury would not have returned its "true bills" if it did not believe such eavesdropping extended far beyond crime investigation, Mr. Peirce said.

The indictments, it must be remembered, specified no political use of recorded evidence, indicating that the jury indicted for reasons not specified in the indictments, as subsequently proved in the quashing. This is the basis for appending the word "political" to the 1941 panel, for its main effect now remains as an attempted political smear.

To bulwark the jury's action, Mr. Peirce freely tells that he thinks his own business telephone was tapped at least once. "A little gestapo is certainly at work," he believes, apparently ignoring the importance of the fight against convicted or confessed crooks.

Federal Restriction

What amounted to a familiar appeal to prejudice was Mr. Peirce's "explanation" that the Federal restriction against official wiretapping was passed in 1934 to restrain Harold Ickes from snooping around his Department of Interior. Whether true or not, this allegation receives great acceptance in many respected circles which rally to jump on "Houtspoken Harold" as always wrong.

In an appeal calculated to brand the Mayor's policy un-American even though directed at known criminals, Mr. Peirce fervidly contends that the Mayor's forces illegally invaded rights of privacy "while we send our boys across the seas to defend the four freedoms."

After averring that the Mayor "overdid" reform, and branding it as a "great American fault to try to overdo things," Mr. Peirce was asked if he would run for Mayor.

"If you ever hear of me ever saying I want an office, have my best friends swear out an insanity complaint against me. No, I don't want to be Mayor; I'd probably be tempted to overdo the job, too. I'm like that."

Fun for Some Youngsters—All Grown-Ups

Wide World

Model Railroad Builders' Show

The exposition hall at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago is like a giant fairyland with miles of track having been laid out, and freight engines and "streamliners" speeding over the rails. Factories, towns and even hobo jungles have been constructed in miniature. Engineer Jacob Phillip (right) is at the controls of train movements.

Michigan Hours Staggering Working Well

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PONTIAC, Mich. — Michigan, center of the nation's automobile industry—that is, in normal times—and now the center of much of the nation's war production, may also have the answer to the nation's war transportation problem.

The so-called "Michigan Plan" under test here in Pontiac conserves vital war transportation, relieves congestion, promotes safety. At least that is the aim. What more could one want? Already the plan has proved in some measure effective. If it does work out as expected all around, it will be applied more widely throughout Michigan, and very likely elsewhere in the country.

The plan involves the staggering of the opening and closing hours of factories, shops, and schools, and the sharing and alternate use of workers' cars.

Today you'll see few cars on the streets with lone drivers or even with just two persons. They usually have four or five, and sometimes more, passengers. That means actually fewer cars, fewer tires in motion. And it means fewer persons walking long distances, or crowding into overloaded busses. The heavy traffic is spread out over longer periods. That means less congestion, less horn tooting, less impatience, fewer mishaps. Busses are comfortably full for most of their runs, instead of half empty part of the time, overflowing part of the time.

More Efficiency One Phase

There's more room for school children on the busses, and their coming and going doesn't interfere with the steadily increasing flow of factory workers.

It all adds up to more efficiency, less waste of rubber and gasoline.

Federal authorities some time ago looked about for a likely place to make a survey of emergency transportation needs. They asked Michigan officials to undertake such a survey, and under G. Donald Kennedy, State Highway Commissioner, this was done. The results gave the Federal authorities what they wanted, but they also startled the Michigan officials into the realization that some immediate action was needed to forestall a major problem right here.

In 749 war productions plants in the State having a total of more than 434,000 workers it was found, for instance, that 75 per cent of them depended on their automobiles for transportation to and from work.

In 51 plants there were 66,000 workers who depended 100 per cent on their cars. And in every city where the plants are located more than 60 per cent of the workers depend upon automobiles for job transportation.

Of those plants, it wa found that 100 received all, not just part, but all of their materials by truck, 111 shipped 100 per cent by truck, and 72 received and sent out all freight by truck.

The survey indicated that the present tire supply under these conditions was wearing out at the rate of 3.5 per cent a month.

Commissioner Credited

More war orders were pouring in. Something had to be done. Commissioner Kennedy devised the "Michigan Plan," and after its approval by the State Administrative Board and the State Defense Council, Pontiac, a typical, medium sized war production center, was selected for the test. The plan was formally put into effect March 16, and there was much ado as alarm clocks were adjusted and schedules changed.

The program calls first for the voluntary discontinuance of all unnecessary driving, and application of a "club plan" for factory workers, whereby not less than four persons ride in and make alternate use of their cars.

Perhaps the most revolutionary part, that which intrudes into the lives of practically every citizen in some way, is the provision for staggering the hours of factories, schools, offices, and even shops.

Plants on the north side of the city now blow their starting whistles at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock in the morning, those on the south side at 6:30, 7:30, and 8:30. Most stores have shifted their opening hours from 9 to 10 o'clock. Schools now open at 9:15 instead of 8:30 or 9:00. Other businesses have rescheduled their hours so as to fit into the over-all scheme. Housewives are asked to plan their shopping excursions so as to avoid the other traffic rushes.

There were problems. They haven't all been smoothed out yet. Once the mechanics of the plan were worked out there remained the job of promotion or education, for of course most of it was a matter of voluntary citizen participation and co-operation.

To get the car-sharing plan into motion plant managers and union officials handed out pledge cards on which the workers listed their residence sections. All sections were numbered and listed on large charts. Tabulations were made from the workers' cards and workers in the same area grouped into "clubs." These worked out their own plan on whose car to use and when.

The public was inspired into accepting the idea through newspaper and radio appeals, and volunteer workers made countless personal contacts. Even movie shorts did their bit.

In general, the public acceptance has been widespread and enthusiastic.

"It means my husband can now eat breakfast with me and the children," one housewife said.

"Sure," declared one worker, "I like it. I use my car now to drive to work only once a week. The rest of the time I ride in neighbors' cars. All of us get to work all right, and each one of us saves all that rubber and gas."

Policemen say they have less trouble handling traffic, and incomplete studies show fewer mishaps.

After more comprehensive counts and surveys have been made, and if the plan proves wholly effective, it will be applied in other Michigan cities and very likely elsewhere in the country where it is acceptable.

Advances in American Culture To Form New Broadcast Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 — American achievement in the fields of natural science, sociology, culture and the arts will be broadcast to the world in a series of short-wave programs arranged under the auspices of the American Philosophical Society and carried over short-wave Station WRUL of Boston, it was announced at the opening of the society's annual meeting here today.

The first broadcast will be at 5 p. m. tomorrow by Roland S. Morris, President of the society and onetime Amassador to Japan, with Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, Princeton University biologist, as chief speaker. Walter Lemmon, President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation (WRUL), and Sir Angus Fletcher, consultant on British Empire programs, will also speak.

The Society's entire program today is devoted to recent advances in American archeology, with professors of that subject from leading American universities tracing the development of the Eskimo, the early Indians, the Incas and Aztecs as read by skilled observers in the cave debris of the southwestern United States, the pottery remains in village campsites and the pyramids and temples of Yucatan and Peru.

Speakers stressed the inability of natural science to fix the date at which primitive man first inhabited the American continents. Edgar B. Howard, Vice-Director of the Museum at the University of Pennsylvania, said general opinion now seemed to revolve around 10,000 years as the probable length of habitation. He emphasized that many secrets as to where America's

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, United States National Museum, declared that the Eskimo, "one of the largest, still most pure-blooded and in many respects among the most important of American native groups," deserved all possible attention by natural scientists at a time when he was in the flux of a rapid change toward civilization.

Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who will give the evening lecture, will receive the Franklin Medal of the American Philosophical Society in recognition of his work in Central American and Mexico. Eight papers will be presented by scholars in astronomy, anatomy, zoology, botany and other subjects at the Friday afternoon sessions. The meetings continue through Saturday.

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The Home Forum

"For the Duration"

WE WERE NONE of us certain of the exact hour of the advent of Inkspot among us; much less did we know of his feline background. He was just suddenly there, that was all. And acting, for a young cat, much like an old soldier; as if he had always been there. He was totally unimpressed by our presence, and he apparently assumed that we would accept him without question. Well, as a matter of fact, we did. Within a few days, he was known as "Inkspot," and the sight of him was as familiar and natural as if he had indeed always been a member of the garrison.

He was a slight cat of wiry build. And, from his name, it may be gathered that he was black. He was, with the exception of his buff-colored nose and his face which had extraordinary splashings of ocherous buff, exactly as if he had been hit in the face with one of the custard pies of yesteryear—that is, of course, a miniature custard pie, as would befit a small cat.

* * *

It was late summer when he joined us (there is here a tendency to use the term "enlisted," for it was something like that), and he plunged into camp life with great gusto. "Plunged" is the word. He was charged with a mischievous electric energy that gave the illusion of his being several places at one time. Now you would see him gamboling along the ledge of the roof, now scuttling under the mess hall, now leaping with savage delight among the long grasses of early September. He was a small black dynamo.

But perhaps the *pièce de résistance* of his day was that hour between evening mess and sundown when the Quartermaster volley ball game would take place behind the barracks. Now there is between the first and second floors of the barracks a ledge, or slight roof, with a slope of some thirty degrees. And it was here that Inkspot would ensconce himself for the game. Certainly the game had no more interested spectator than the little animal. He would dart back and forth, following the movements of the ball with reticulated leaps, sometimes literally tumbling over himself in his small excitement. Almost you expected him to utter a tiny cat-like cheer.

* * *

We would have said that the position of the cat in the Army was something of a sinecure, in that the cat could sleep as late as he pleased while we, to put it mildly, were up and about betimes. But, however early we rose, Inkspot was there ahead of us. At the very hour when the autumnal sun was flushing the east with rumors of dawn and the Band barracks was raucous with the squeals and blats and twitters and thumps of tuning up, Inkspot would be out charging through the chill dew-misted grasses, his ears lashed back in mock-fury and his eyes flashing with topaz mischief.

He never attempted to enter the mess hall (perhaps he had been unceremoniously ejected on one occasion or another), but at meal times he was never far from it. He waited outside the screen door on the exit side and pranced hopefully about, his feline features lit with the expectation of scraps, watching each soldier eagerly as he came out. And he was not disappointed.

With the coming of winter, Inkspot took up his abode in the warmth of the boiler-room where he curled up of nights, his black fur glistening with the shimmering orange highlights of reflected fire; an amber eye opening sleepily now and then at a movement of the fireman.

And so the winter passed, the cat leading his undisturbed life, sleeping and eating and meanwhile roaming where he wished over the area, going places where cats may go but soldiers may not. His privileges were unlimited.

* * *

Now that spring is upon us, we realize that Inkspot has grown a bit. Perhaps it is not so apparent in his size as in his manner. He is still playful, but there is a touch of the sedate creeping in. It is often so with soldiers, too.

There have been many changes in the personnel of the garrison since the arrival of the cat. Many of his old friends have been transferred to other posts; new men have replaced them at this post. Soldiers come and soldiers go, but it is apparent that Inkspot is here to stay. He is one of the members of longest standing in the camp.

Perhaps he is here "for the duration."

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE 6:57": *A Block-Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

Family Portrait

"SNOWBOUND"—Whittier's longest poem and his obvious, indubitable claim to rank among major writers of pure literature—contains a little more than 750 lines. The clear intention of tribute to the family group in which he was born and raised is stated in the dedication: "To the Memory of the Household which it Describes, this poem is Dedicated by the Author."

Though sub-titled "A Winter Idyl," it is a mistake to consider "Snowbound" as essentially celebrating New England farm life. Had Whittier been born fifteen miles from Haverhill, at Boar's Head, Hampton, with fishermen and sailors for family familiars, the poem would have undergone an entire sea change. Had he been born in Vermont's Green Mountains, the atmosphere and personalities would have been very different. Had he been city born and city bred, he very probably wouldn't have been at all the Whittier we know—but the country background is mere accident of place, mere frame for the family portrait. . . .

Winter is used as the background because it was the period when leisure and harshly inclement weather drew the family circle more closely together in its most responsive mood. It is a composite of Yankee vignettes all mounted on one mat. The only portrait missing is that of the author.

To say that any one composition is the greatest American serious poem of the nineteenth century would be mere arbitrary assertion. Many other poems would have to be considered. But one can say definitely that "Snowbound" is the greatest nineteenth-century American poem of its type.—From "Whittier, Bard of Freedom," by WHITMAN BENNETT. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.)

A Cat

I've grown
to love
that cat.
He (or she)
has white paws
and is always
in a hurry.
Once he leaned
up against
the foundation
in such
a disconsolate
manner.
It isn't
a conceited cat;
it isn't
a satisfied cat;
it's a thin cat
with white paws
that's always
going some place.
Maybe it's
hungry, maybe
it's lonesome,
but it's a
cat I like.

HELEN ECKERT

IN THIS DAY of streamliners and buses, electricity, and diesels, the puffing steam locomotive has been called the vanishing American; but, like the bison, it may stage something of a come-back. In many communities, it has never ceased to be the indispensable link between the city and suburbs.

In the first place, you have not really left the city unless you have boarded the steam train. You may travel twice as far by bus, or three times as long by trolley; but one shriek from a locomotive whistle will conjure up a vast panorama of the wide-open spaces, something that is representative of your five-o'clock commuter's half-acre house lot.

In our town, the station is regarded with an affection that is near to sentimentality. There is no right side or wrong side of the railroad tracks. In fact, one can live alongside the railroad station and not lose face. True, the building is not impressive in size; but, architecturally, it is a fine example of Railroad Victorian or perhaps of the Late General Grant style. Once it was a drab cinder gray, the standard railroad color; and, being well sunburned, it had begun to peel. One day a determined band of townspeople descended upon it and, after thoroughly scraping and polishing it, they painted the station a fire-engine red complete with white trim. It is now softened somewhat by the bright sun of several winters. And the railroad has courteously responded to this community gesture by painting some of its cars red.

The inside of our station conforms to railroad specifications for small way-stations, except in one respect: it is a throw-back to the "carboniferous" age, for there is a man behind the ticket window with real tickets and timetables. Benches take up every available bit of wall space; while, on winter mornings, a large, rotund stove glows red. With true Yankee thrift, the stove-pipe makes numerous detours about the ceiling until the last calorie of heat has been exhausted from the smoke.

There are three morning trains a day leaving our way-station, entering and departing with appropriate sound effects. As I stand on the platform and watch expectantly for a plume of smoke on the horizon, thirty years roll away as the roaring monster clatters by me and hisses to a full stop amid the nostalgic odors of hot metal and coal gas. Six days a week, my neighbors settle themselves contentedly in their seats for the half-hour journey. Here they are at their best, with a good night's sleep behind them and the cares of business yet before them.

The morning train is, in reality, a man's club on wheels. Old friends hail each other; new friends are made. It is the time for a newspaper, or a story, or even a friendly game of cards on top of a newspaper when seats face each other. A good conductor knows all his "regulars" by name, and the advent of a new conductor might well bring forth a petition of protest to the authorities.

For many years, there has been a debate—which has never been settled—as to whether the elite of our town departs on the 6:57 or the 7:45. (The 8:38, of course, is for housewives spending the day in town.) Those, however, who do leave on the 7:45, have this advantage: they have an irrepressible alarm clock, for the 6:57 always whistles cheerily at the lumber yard on the edge of town. This gives your real commuter just time to shave, dress, swallow his breakfast, slap Junior on the back, remind him to be a good boy in school, kiss his wife, rush for the station, and be in his place to say: "Well, George, she's right on time this morning."

F. W. S.

Dinner With Mother Away

FATHER SEEMED TO FEEL more personal responsibility for the family when Mother was away. He stayed at home as much as possible and never remained away overnight unless of absolute necessity. He planned little trips and picnics for our amusement and brought us games and toys and a great deal of peppermint candy. Sometimes he played croquet with us. . . .

With Mother halfway across the continent, it created consternation when he remarked carelessly at the breakfast table one morning, "Oh, by the way, Dr. Hancher will be here for dinner tonight!" . . .

He went away as if there were nothing in the world to worry about, but he left plenty behind him. We went at once into a family huddle. Hon said she could handle the dinner all right, if we would do as she told us and not waste time arguing. The twins and I were to go first of all and corral three nice fat frying chickens. She would get water on to scald them. Kathryn should pick peas from the garden and shell them. Mary must go through the linens and make sure that the largest and best tablecloth was fresh and that there were plenty of napkins. She herself would look over the wardrobes of us younger children to see if anything would need to be hurriedly laundered to make us properly presentable. We must get all the preliminary work done in the morning so we could bathe and dress in the afternoon. Every one of us had to have a bath and shampoo, even Columbia, though she was to sit clear down at the foot of the table next to Hon in Mother's place, farthest removed from the all-seeing eyes of a college president.

The weight of responsibility rested on all of us. If Mother had been there, it would have been different. She would have been responsible. With her away, it was a shared burden.

Mary set the table and a beautiful job she made of it, with flowers and cedar boughs from our yard; with our best linens, silver and china; with the most "chipped" dishes carefully put at the foot of the table where we could only hope our guest would not notice them. The goblets were polished to diamond brightness. At each end of the table was set a large crystal pitcher filled with grape juice, a chaste and cheering beverage.

We were carefully assigned our seats at table in advance: Mary and Father next to Dr. Hancher, Kathryn and I on opposite sides, then the twins, the babies and Hon at the foot. The twins were instructed about removing dishes between courses. . . .

"And do not hurry," Mary cautioned the twins sternly. "Never hurry. Nothing is so inelegant as hurried service." . . .

Only once were we betrayed into gleeful giggles and those were quickly suppressed. It was Mary who betrayed us! Our eyes wandered only occasionally and fleetingly from Dr. Hancher to her, just long enough for us to make secret memoranda of her airs so we could mimic her afterward. We made fun of her but we were proud of her, looking handsome and refined, and speaking in her best Columbia College voice.

Once, intending to lift her napkin delicately to her lips ("Do not try to take a bath with your napkin," she had told us; "just pat your lips with it delicately") and use her eyes expressively at the same moment, she inadvertently got hold of a corner of the tablecloth and almost pulled her plate into her lap.

A shiver of ecstasy that could have been called a giggle trickled through us of the lower plane, but we quickly reduced it to broad grins. Thereafter, when she became a little too over-bearingly elegant, we could always bring her back to our level by saying, "Just wait till I pat my lips delicately with the tablecloth."—From "Preacher's Wife," by ETHEL HUESTON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Judicial Function at Its Purest

MR. JUSTICE HOLMES brought to his work a sense of history. His traditions were founded not on fear but on knowledge, and his reflections came from knowledge, not from the blindness of prejudice. He left issues in the arena where they belong. . . . Therefore, whenever he upheld, as he so often did, legislation in the substance of which he disbelieved, he exhibited the judicial function at its purest. He transcended his own preferences, for he was the guardian of the country's past, present, and future. And so he was as modern when he ended his work as when he began it.

From the constitutional opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes there emerges the conception of a nation adequate to its national and international duties, consisting of federated states in their turn possessed of ample power for the diverse uses of a civilized people. He was mindful of the Union which he helped to preserve at Balls Bluff, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; he was equally alert to assure scope for the states upon which the Union rests. . . .

Serenely dwelling above the sound of passing shibboleths, Mr. Justice Holmes steadfastly refused to hearken to the din of the moment. But his humility was too deep to make him regard even the highest tribunal as a Grand Lama. Like all human institutions, the Supreme Court, he believed, must earn reverence through the test of truth.—From "Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court," by FELIX FRANKFURTER. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

Adjustment, Not Shortage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RIGHT ADJUSTMENT in human affairs does not involve shortage. When human thinking is kept in accord with the law of God, lack, limitation, and shortage must disappear. Proper adjustment in world conditions today can be made only through spiritual insight and an increased understanding of God's law of unfailing supply. Supply can be proved equal to demand, because in God's universe there is no shortage of good.

God's abundant supply never changes. It does not come and go with the tide of mortal thinking. God is abundantly pouring forth all good, and the real man is continually receiving this good. For proper human adjustment, thought must yield to the divine in every instance. Personal planning, ambitions, habits, and fixed rules of human conduct must accord with that which is best for the greatest number. An understanding of what constitutes reality will adjust any sense of shortage that would try to present itself. There is a right idea present and available to give us daily whatever to our limited sense of things seems essential for human use. In the thought which is tractable, spiritual, peaceable, these ideas will come to light.

Right adjustment, then, is spiritually mental adjustment to God's law. This adjustment relinquishes human will and selfishness and resigns all to the dear Father's tender, loving care. No shortage can occur from this adjustment, and many latent possibilities of increase will be brought into expression.

When our dear Master, Christ Jesus, discerned the human need of the multitude for food, after they had listened long to his preaching and he found that among them there were but five loaves and two fishes, he commanded that all be seated. "And when he had taken the five loaves and the two fishes, he looked up to heaven, and blessed, and brake the loaves. . . . And they did all eat, and were filled" (Mark 6:41, 42). To human sense, the visible supply seemed very inadequate, and there was much room for doubt as to the possibility of meeting the need. Nevertheless, the unfailing confidence of the Master and his recognition of infinite power put to silence any argument of limitation, and all accepted the increase without question.

Jesus did not entertain an argument of shortage. He did not question whether there was enough to go around. Neither did he consider what he would do when the supply was depleted. He knew that God was supplying the needs of all, and that this supply was at hand regardless of the testimony of mortal sense. "He looked up to heaven, and blessed, and brake the loaves." He looked to God, whose law was adequate to bring the proper increase. By his spiritual wisdom Jesus proved for us that supply comes through spiritual thinking, and that no human condition can deprive the right thinker of anything he needs.

Christian Science gives one a demonstrable understanding of how to adjust his thinking to the law of God. Through its study and application the student learns to follow the example of the Master and overcome the arguments of lack and limitation in human affairs. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." What a blessed assurance this is! Thousands of Christian Scientists have proved this statement to be true. Many thousands more can prove, if they will, that shortage and lack are unknown to God. Through the application of this practical truth, one can demonstrate that God's law is always present to make proper adjustment in every situation, and that harmony can replace discord in every instance.

A state of mortal thought which would delay proper adjustment is that one which hoards material things at the sacrifice of others' well-being and comfort. Hoarding is an act of selfishness, and deprives the one who indulges it of his reliance upon God, the source and substance of all true supply. To hoard is to admit shortage and limitation and to invite their appearing. Those who wish to abide by our Master's commandments, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Mark 12:30, 31), will not engage in the practice of limiting their sense of good.

Let the one who is contemplating future inconveniences and losses turn his thoughts to God, who is the Giver and Protector of all good. Can anything change God's universal plan? Can Mind, which gives us daily supplies, ever cease in its production of ideas? Can good lapse into evil or Love change into hate? No, the universal law of Love can never be touched by anything base or unworthy. Nothing can ever change the uninterrupted continuity of Spirit. God's law is continually in operation. Hence, whatever adjustment needs to take place is in individual thinking, so that the human may yield to the divine and God's omnipotence be demonstrated on earth.

God's law is a law of sufficiency. It does not take away from one to give to another. He "is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34), but He supplies all of His children with spiritual ideas, and all who will accept them can demonstrate daily supply. Jesus fed the multitude and there was food enough and to spare, "and they took up twelve baskets full of the fragments, and of the fishes" (Mark 6:43). This experience proved that God not only supplies our needs but supplies them abundantly. As thought is adjusted to God's law of universal harmony, the beliefs of limitation and shortage will yield to a broader and increasing unfoldment of spiritual ideas. Mrs. Eddy tells us in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms."

Here Was Romance

A PAISLEY SHAWL went down the street. The kind our grandmothers used to wear, about five feet square, with a wonderful old Oriental pattern worked out in softened reds and crimsons, on a background of black. In the light of the spring afternoon each fold, each curving line of design, each rosy shade showed in its full grace. It rippled down from the shoulders in a kind of regal beauty, as though it realized its queenship. Little darts of sunlight caught it here and there in a sort of exquisite intimacy. And on it went, down the street, beneath the rows of trees, smiling at the children, and bowing at the front porches.

It seemed to epitomize life, life with all its richness and color, life with its lights and shades, life with its intricate and inexplicable design. It seemed to tell a story; for here was romance; here adventure, there the caprice of youth, now the deep breath of love, then the chivalry of daring, and always the sober earnestness of endeavor. It mantled forth a history. . . . And down through the springtime sunlight wandered a Paisley shawl. — From "Forty Years on Main Street," by WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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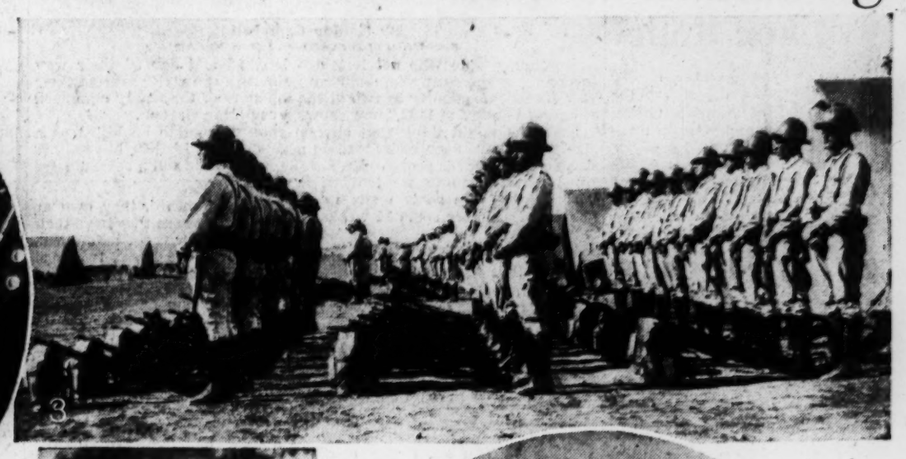
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1942

Mexico Marches Side by Side With U. S.–But Nazi Influences Are Still Flourishing



Associated Press Photo; Wide World; Press Association, Inc.

As Mexico Grapples Hidden Foe

1. Anti-United States and pro-Nazi propaganda as shown in these three newspapers is combatted by pamphlets like the two portrayed. One Nazi headline reads: "Exterminate Judaism or Mexico Will Sink." 2. President Avila Camacho, supporting a pro-United States policy. 3. Mexico's armed forces stand on the alert along its Pacific Coast. 4. Marines of Mexico on patrol. 5. Nazi lapel buttons, and one Japanese flag, bought on streets of Mexico City by Mr. Sharp. 6. Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, former President, who now commands Pacific Coast defenses. 7. Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, ardent advocate of the democratic cause.

Swastikas are for sale on streets of Mexico City and some of the press is pro-Axis but friendly feeling for United States grows and slowness of d[illegible]tic methods is explanation for delays.

Intimate Message: The Nation

Will It Stick? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

CHICAGO—The upshot of the Republican National Committee meeting here this week is that it has changed platforms in mid-stream.

The Committee's unanimous decision to repudiate an isolationist peace policy becomes more significant in light of the circumstances in which it was taken.

It was taken in the home and headquarters of the former America First movement and its post-Pearl Harbor relations whose leaders appear partially reconciled to winning the war if they can be sure they won't have to have anything to do with securing the peace.

It was taken in the stronghold of the Midwest's reputedly isolationist sentiment. It was taken in the wake of the 4-to-1 Illinois primary victory of Senator C. Wayland Brooks whose isolationist record is not outdistanced even by the Chicago Tribune. It was taken despite the presence and active opposition of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio who wanted to keep the party's policy indefinite. It was taken in face of the strong tradition and inclination of all party committees to do nothing about anything, and particularly to do nothing to stir up any controversy.

The fact is that the Republican National Committee came to Chicago determined to make no news and was startled out of its boots to find that it had hit the front pages of every newspaper in the country.

The Republicans haven't been used to that for years. But after their first surprise, they are beginning to feel pretty good about it. In fact, Representative Joe Martin of Massachusetts, the National Chairman, put on a straight face to correspondents and contended that the Committee really planned it that way. But, however that may be, the Committee has made a profound and far-reaching decision. There are three phases to the matter which deserve special notice.

One is that this action by the Republican National Committee is the strongest possible evidence that isolationism is a weak and waning force in American public opinion. It is also the most encouraging proof that the United States will be ready to play a major role in the preservation of world peace when the time for that role is at hand.

The fact that both the Republican and Democratic parties today stand committed to decisive participation in world affairs is not a trick to deny isolationism political expression. It is recognition of the fact that isolationism is without sufficient power in the country to command the support of either party.

It should not be overlooked that the anti-isolationist, pro-participation-in-the-peace platform of the 48-State body of the Republican National Committee was not drawn up by idealistic crusaders looking for a Utopian world but by hard-headed, practical politicians who, to put it bluntly, acted on the realization that isolationism is no longer a political-sales commodity.

They recognized that a change of Republican policy was dictated by world realities and demanded by the American people. They believe in the resolution they adopted not as reformers but as realists, and since there are plenty of reformers who do believe in internationalism, the Republican committeemen add a new and final support to a cause which, with two world wars in a single generation, is certainly being won the hard way.

But it is being won and the decision in Chicago is proof of it.

Secondly, the new Republican platform, expressing Wendell L. Willkie's ideas, presented at his initiative and adopted through his resurgent influence, goes a long way toward reinstating Mr. Willkie as the leader of the Republican Party organization. Senator Taft, a leading Republican figure whose influence in the party is likely to be low when Mr. Willkie's is high, came to Chicago to avert exactly what took place.

The Committee responded to Mr. Willkie's leadership—even when it thought it didn't want to do so—because it recognized that his leadership was heading it in the right direction, and it accepted Mr. Willkie's ideas—even when it wasn't very eager to do so—because it realized that his ideas were the ones the voters were supporting.

His success at Chicago, without even coming here, strengthens his position in the party and in the country. The salient fact today is that Mr. Willkie is the only important national Republican exponent of the party's new international policy and that may have a lot to do with Mr. Willkie's political future. But we mustn't forget that 1944 is about two years away.

Finally, will the Republican Party's new anti-isolationist, pro-participation-in-the-peace platform really stick in view of the fact that the voting record of so many of its present members of Congress is contrary to it? Will Chairman Martin have an impossible job in trying to make it stick when he himself has voted against selling arms to the nations resisting Hitler, when he has voted against leasing arms to Great Britain, when he has voted against keeping the Selective Service army in training and against arming American ships? Will Senator Taft and Senator Vandenberg and Senator Nye and Senator Hiram Johnson and Representative Hamilton Fish and Mr. Martin and others prove their allegiance to the new policy? And if they don't, will it stand as Republican policy?

Chairman Martin said after the Chicago session that "it was a great day for the Republican Party," that it could "well be proud of its accomplishments" at this meeting.

It can be proud if it votes as well as talks its new platform.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Things the Same Yet Different ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

The ice is gone from Lake Michigan. The water is blue again. Big boats send smoke plumes up into the wind over along the far horizon. Little boats venture out of the river mouth to summer anchorages in the harbor.

The scene below is much as it always has been, though busier. There's the outer drive, and the bridge. The freight yards in the foreground below are bustling with activity.

Yet it's not the same out there. Really there aren't as many small motor and sail boats in the harbor as usual. I just noticed that. There isn't a one of those luxurious yachts, not one. Usually at this time there are half a dozen or so riding lazily at anchorage off shore. They've gone into the nation's service. Coast Guard mostly, some out on the East Coast. The small-boat owners are saving gasoline. Or maybe they're in the service, too.

But what are those yellow splotches out there beside Navy Pier? My field glasses. Oh, yes, airplanes, dozens of them, parked in neat rows. Old ones apparently. Men are standing around them in groups. Training mechanics? That's it. Naval aviation mechanics. Over there in newly-made barracks on Navy Pier are about 5,000 sailors in training.

Over there to the left on the street, what's that? More men marching. They look different though. My glasses show that they are Navy men all right. But they're officers, that is, officer cadets, training to be midshipmen. Or is it midshipmen training to be ensigns? Anyway the downtown campus of Northwestern University is striving to give them in a few weeks what Annapolis does in four years. Here's a Navy—officers and men—being born right in Chicago.

There goes a big boat out through the locks. It's battleship gray. I can see a small gun forward. A naval training ship, off for a practice cruise. Gunboat size, I guess you'd say. It's the old excursion steamer Eastland—the one that sank in the Chicago River years ago—rebuilt and renamed the Wilmette. It looks very businesslike. Or is that because we appreciate better that we're really in for some serious business, the kind that navies are supposed to take care of?

But how do things look out there in that world at night? As dusk comes on they look about the same, except for those signs of military activity. But when dark comes, there's something missing. For one thing, the lights on the setback of our own building right here at our floor—they're not on. But look across the river there at the Wrigley Building. Once a landmark for miles around, with its brilliant white walls illuminated by hundreds of powerful searchlights, the Wrigley Building stands there white enough tonight—but unlighted. The searchlights have gone into the service. Power is conserved. A too-handy landmark for a snooping enemy eliminated.

Something else is missing. The Lindbergh Beacon. The piercing blue-white streak of light that swung in a huge circle from the tower of the Palmolive Building—that's out for the duration, too.

No, that world out there isn't the same. Look closely and you'll find other changes. Get down there and talk with the people on the street and you'll find changes too. Superficially it looks like the same world we saw last fall as the ice began to form. When the ice went out this spring and the skies cleared and southwest winds sprang up, the water of the big lake was still blue. But that world out there knows today there's a war on. We wonder if all those who can't see this world, who can't see the tangible evidences of a war—if they realize it too.

Americans at War
Forty-sixth of 48 articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Passing at night on streets of this Mexican capital and remembering the ardent eloquence of Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla against totalitarian aggressors, my eye caught on a Swastika.

Then another. And another. For on a tray about three feet long and two feet wide glistened many Swastikas and spread-eagles of the Nazi Reich.

"What are these?" we asked the Mexican lad who bent over the tray, rearranging his wares under the white glare of a portable incandescent lantern. "Who buys them? Are there enough Nazis in this city to want all of those Swastika lapel buttons?"

"The Mexicans buy them, Señor. We sell these mostly."

He pointed to the Swastikas.

Feeling deflated and perplexed, we bought a sample of every totalitarian emblem on that tray. There were 18, including one Japanese flag. The rest were distinct designs of the Swastika, eagle, Nazi war flag, and other Hitlerian devices, in simulated gold, silver, black, white, and red—the Nazi colors.

At 50 centavos, or about 10 cents in United States currency, those buttons were being sold openly on streets of Mexico City.

No single incident could have more quickly set us digging, and digging hard, for facts behind Mexico's present internal situation as affecting its foreign policy.

Pro-Nazi Elements

Every observer questioned, from high officials of the Mexican Government to well-informed non-Mexicans and the man-in-the-street, confirmed the existence of pro-Nazi elements in Mexico today, numerous and disturbing.

As to the size and type of these elements there is widespread disagreement.

One high diplomatic official of Mexico, for example, insists that there is no longer any anti-United States feeling south of the Rio Grande. He freely admits the presence of active Nazi sympathizers, but calls attention to the presence of similar persons and organizations in the United States.

Other observers, equally Mexican and equally official, insist that the evidences of pro-Nazi sentiment in Mexico are not really pro-Nazi, but only anti-what-the-United-States-used-to-be, in the days of territorial and economic imperialism.

No outsider—and assuredly not this one—should attempt to make dogmatic statements about Mexico just now, when Mexicans of position and responsibility disagree to that extent!

The most a reporter can do is to present a weighed and considered collection of facts, so far as he has been able to unearth them.

There is no doubt about those Nazi lapel buttons, and the fact that Mexicans buy them. Several times during this stay in Mexico City we saw the same lad by day and night. The name of the factory is on each button. To find out whether it is Naxi, a part of German propaganda designed to throw dust in the eyes of America, or a reflection of Mexican popular feeling we went to the factory.

It is the Casa Godinez, at Matamoros 98.

There in a one-story stucco dwelling, Mexican boys, girls, women, and men were producing a wide variety of excellent lapel buttons. Stamping the metals in hand dies, coloring them by hand, and finishing them admirably, the workers had in process not only more Swastikas, but buttons carrying purely Mexican emblems, including those of Mexico's armed forces.

The proprietor said he is Mexican, and he evidently is. Certainly he is not German, or Italian, or Japanese. He showed me around. There was no indication of anything but a small industry, centered around a Mexican family. Evidently a demand exists for Nazi buttons, so they are being produced. There is always the possibility that such an industry would be subsidized in whole or in part by Nazis. No evidence on this point has been found. Appearances point the other way.

How, then, is this human and startling episode of the buttons to be explained?

Why do any Mexicans want to wear a Swastika?

Why does the Mexican Government, which has broken relations with the Nazi Reich, permit the open sale of Nazi emblems?

Answering the last question first, Mexican officials give two replies.

One is that Mexico is a democracy and cannot crush out opposing viewpoints with the turn of a switch, as in dictatorships.

The Other Reply

The other reply is that all things will come in their time, and that Mexico, like the United States, is moving as fast as it can to unearth and suppress deeply intrenched Nazi elements.

The point that strikes a sympathetic outsider is this: Evidently the Mexican Government has doubts, at least, about the popular reaction to a regulation that would forbid the sale of Nazi emblems.

Otherwise, it would appear to be a simple thing—by exercising fully democratic processes—to ban such a diversion of copper and paint to a use which is essentially subversive.

Obviously the lapel buttons are only surface indications of something much deeper.

Another and more basic level of inquiry is reached in the press. At least a half dozen periodicals are openly pro-Nazi and anti-United States. Several of the older, established journals lend themselves to similar influences at times.

Among the flagrant propaganda sheets is "El Hombre Libre," or "The Free Man," subtitled "Periodical of Social and Political Action." Ostensibly a newspaper appearing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, it violates all the rules of objective news presentation. Its transparent aim is to revive and inflame old Mexican distrusts and hatreds of the United States.

For instance, that archaic expression, "Colossus of the North," is drawn from the skeleton closet of dinosaurs and brandished before Mexican eyes. For some time now most Latin Americans have let it lie in limbo. El Hombre Libre of April 10 places on its front page an article entitled: "Ante el Coloso," or "Confronted by the Colossus." This and similar articles in other publications remind Mexicans of all the stifling things in their past relations with the United States, giving no breath to the vast new currents of understanding and mutual helpfulness across the Rio Grande.

Anti-Semitic Influences

"Vanguardia," the organ of Vanguardia Nacionalista Mexicana, carries on a violent anti-Semitic campaign.

"La Reaccion (?)"—that's the way they print the title—concentrates its guns of propaganda against "the Anglo-Saxons." Britain shares with the United States in a steady stream of abuse. On April 6 a front-page cartoon showed a grotesque Roosevelt promising arms to Mexico, "for a price." Mexico is represented as replying bitterly and asking whose the arms will be when, "as always in the final accounting," the hard "Gringo" creditor has his "claws" in Mexico's skin.

Astute and drawing on a long purse, such propaganda for years has been directed from Berlin. The immediate question is: Why does Mexico permit its continuance after diplomatic relations with Berlin have been broken?

When asked that question, Mexicans point to a score of subversive newspapers and magazines still published in the United States. The logic is answerable only by Mexico's own reply to the same puzzle: A democracy cannot slash right and left in the press to cut down abuses, but must proceed by democratic processes of fair investigation and legal process.

In Washington that is now being done under Attorney General Francis Biddle. Social Justice is currently on the carpet.

Mexico is not moving so openly against its subversive press, but officials say dangerous elements are under surveillance.

This carries our inquiry to a deeper level, the level of organized action.

Spokesmen for the Secretaria de Gobernación, or Department of Interior, give assurances that police have a firm grip on every dangerous agent and organization. Privately some Mexican officials hint an uneasiness they cannot admit in their public capacity.

Starting with the aims and desires of Mexico's present Government in its Executive branch and in the Foreign Office, there appears a solid front of allegiance to democracy, the United States, and other free peoples now locked with despotism in a combat of survival.

President Avila Camacho, while not towering on the internal horizons of Mexico with the impressiveness of a Cardenas, holds firm to his proclaimed course at the side of the United States.

Cardenas Heads Defense

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, currently in the United States to strengthen sinews of economic, diplomatic, and military collaboration, is carrying forward the straight line he so eloquently laid down at Rio de Janeiro.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, still the symbol of emancipation for millions of Mexican Indians and peons, is loyally and efficiently organizing the military defense of Mexico's Pacific Coast. United States military officers say Mexico is doing a marvellous job. While there are some hitches in measures of collaboration, attributed to obstructive tactics in certain influential quarters, on the whole pro-United States elements are dominant.

This situation contrasts sharply and favorably with the governmental picture in 1917. Then Mexican officialdom predominantly opposed the United States, and favored Germany.

By its action at Rio, the Mexican Government is committed to stamping out, as quickly as possible, every cell of sabotage, every secret alliance, with destructive forces. Visible evidence of continued subversive activities testifies to the breadth and depth of resistance.

In view of this ingrained resistance, most observers agree that a good deal is being performed. Some enthusiastic Mexicans go so far as to say that the last trace of anti-United States feeling is being wiped out. Others give varying percentages for the residual dislike of "Gringos." The figures range from 30 to 85 per cent. Obviously it is impossible to speak with precision of such public emotions, fluid and wind-blown as they are.

Quite apart from Mexican public reactions, but conditioned in large measure by those reactions, is the subversive activity of alien organizers.

Spanish Falangists at present carry the Nazi torch in Mexico. Although the Falange was outlawed under the Cardenas Administration, and its existence is officially denied, sparks from its hidden flame are visible to any alert observer.

The Nazi line of fuses runs directly from Berlin through Madrid to Mexico, ready to set off explosions at the opportune time. Sabotage in the oil fields is already a documented fact.

Spanish and Nazi agents are known to be operating in Mexico, not only among nationals of their own countries, but among Mexican sympathizers. It is this aspect—the drilling of Mexicans in tactics of sabtoage and destruction by alien agents—that most disturbs investigators. The numbers are not known, but the framework of secret organization has been laid bare. Mexico has recently imprisoned Georg Nikolaus, Chief of the Gestapo, or Nazi secret police, in Mexico. Other agents are still at large.

There are between 5,000 and 6,000 German citizens in Mexico, 4,500 Japanese, 3,000 Italians, and 150,000 Spanish citizens. About half of the Spaniards are said to be pro-Franco. Mexicans of predominantly Spanish lineage are estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

Japanese are being moved away from the Pacific Coast as a defense measure.

The over-all subversive agency, organized on a hemisphere basis, is the Liga Latina Americana pro Defensa Continental. Under this functions the Partido Nacional Socialisto Mexicano. The Falange. Acción Nacional, and other diverse groups either join directly or drive in the same direction.

A Disputed Position

The Union Nacional Sinarquista occupies a disputed position. Competent observers see much totalitarian motivation behind it. Others see only a reaction of Mexican Roman Catholics, intent on restoring the hierarchy to its former dominance in Mexico.

From the seethings of these conflicting currents emerges the force and direction of Mexico's powerful stream. At present it is held parallel to the other side of the Rio Grande by an alert Executive and Foreign Minister.

Compared with the last war there has been a tremendous easing of friction and uniting of efforts. Not only is the Government of Mexico collaborating, but organized labor has been won over in large measure. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, formerly a harsh critic of the United States, now writes, speaks, and organizes on behalf of the world democracies.

It is recognized that much remains to be done in both countries to assure and strengthen a stable, progressive relationship.

Such is the challenge to constructive action, now ringing along the Rio Grande.

Red Sox, Yankees Continue American League Pennant Struggle at Fenway Park

Busy Man Now Busier For Relief

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—To reel off the complete list of Stanton Griffis' business endeavors you first inhale deeply, get a lungful of air and begin in this fashion: chairman of the board of Madison Square Garden; chairman of the board of Paramount Pictures, owner of Brentano's Book Company, backer of Katharine Cornell plays; chairman of finance committee Cornell University, and a few other highly regarded ventures.

All of which would indicate Stanton Griffis has been a busy man, but he states he's never been as busy as he is these days.

Has Dropped All

Griffis has dumped overboard all these things, and, as chairman of the national citizens committee of the Naval Relief Society he is directing his efforts toward raising something like $5,000,000 by June 1.

Toward this end Griffis is enlisting the aid of national sports and amusement personalities who in turn will arrange benefits and exhibitions to raise the money, all of which will be used to ease financial burdens of navy men.

"I know now what they mean by the six-day week—yes, the seven-day week," Griffis says. He admits he has never worked as hard before and that his working days often extend to 2 a. m.

Known Figures

Among the nationally known sports figures whose aid Griffis is enlisting are Asa Bushnell, head of the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association; Sonja Henie; Mike Jacobs, Ned Irish, Dan Topping, and Lieutenant-Commander Gene Tunney.

Outside the sports world the ranks include Katharine Cornell of the stage; John Ringling North of the circus family; Bernard Gimbel, New York department store owner; Ted Husing of radio; and Bennet Cerf, the publisher.

"Everyone is giving his services free, of course," Griffis points out. "And by the time our drive is over we will have had something like 3,000 committees throughout the country working for navy relief."

College Tennis

Results April 22
By the Associated Press

Yale 9, Columbia 0.
Trinity 6, Worcester Tech 1.
Brooklyn Poly 6, Webb 3.
Columbia 45, 5, Poly Prep 4.
F. and M. 7, Dickinson 2.
Rutgers 7, Fordham 2.
W. Maryland 8, American U. 1.

College Lacrosse

Results April 22
By the Associated Press

Harvard Fresh 19, Tufts Fresh 5.
Poly Prep 15, City College J. V. 3.
Union 16, Syracuse 5.
Yale 10, M. I. T. 4.

Former Stage Stars Gain New Glory on Roller Skates

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A young couple who not long ago laughed and danced their way through Europe, Australia, and South America are roller skating their way across this country as two of the top stars of the newly organized "Skating Vanities of 1942," now showing at Boston Garden.

Now you might think that anyone good enough to be billed as a star would have been roller skating practically all his life, but neither Buster West nor his pretty wife, Lucille Page, could tell a spread eagle from a waltz jump until three weeks before the show made its debut in Baltimore some 11 weeks ago.

Featured Performers

Up to that time their specialty had been dancing. Lucille did controlled and acrobatic dances, while Buster stuck strictly to comedy and eccentricity. And they were tops in their trade—Lucille being a featured performer at one time or another in Earl Carroll's "Vanities" and George White's "Scandals," while Buster hit the headlines in "White Horse Inn," "Greenwich Follies" and the "Scandals."

While Lucille was appearing in the "Vanities" they met and were married, thereafter combining their talent into an act that was surefire wherever they played. They made movie shorts and toured this country on the stage as well as taking their act abroad.

How does it feel to be a roller skater in an auditorium instead of a dancer on the stage? Let Lucille answer.

Quite Different

"Wonderful," she says. "It is quite different, to be sure, but I think this dancing on skates has tremendous possibilities. I am still learning, but even now I believe that it is possible to do everything on roller skates that you can do on your feet."

Later this attractive, slight girl, who does not look as though she has a four-year-old daughter, proved her statements by whipping through a routine in the show that included cartwheels, splits, and a series of acrobatic maneuvers that are considered difficult enough without slippery rollers under foot.

Bring Down House

Although Buster is a thoroughly adept skater now, for he says that Lucille is not going to be able to do anything that he can't, he does not use skates in his act. He does not need to, for his antics and eccentric dancing bring down the house. In fact, you could almost say that these two steal the show if it were not for the fact that they are the top stars already along with graceful Gloria Nord.

In a way New England can be proud of their accomplishments for although Lucille was born in Kansas and was brought up in California and Buster lived in Philadelphia as a boy, they now make their home in New Hampshire. In Sutton, N. H., a town about 20 miles from Concord, they own an 84-acre farm where they have their work cut out for them taking care of four cows, one horse, two pigs, and 1,500 chickens. Their little girl lives there now, with a caretaker superintending the place while they are on the road.

To Head West

These two are joined by many other stars who go together to make the "Vanities" a thoroughly entertaining show. It has already played in Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, Huntington, Ky., Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, and will go to New Haven and New York after Boston before heading west.

Buster and Lucille, in coming from the East and the West, are typical of the way the show was put together. For two years Producer Harold Steinman toured the country on the lookout for roller skating talent, and he finally got it. Foremost star, Gloria Nord, is a Californian who has been skating since she was eleven and who has won her share of titles. Dolly Durkin, a New Yorker, won the 1940 national dance skate championship with Gordon Finigan of Canada, who also is in the show. Bobby May is a Clevelander, while Lew Testa hails from Providence.

Family Tradition

Practically everyone in the "Vanities" has a story behind him, such as Eleanor Emanuel, who in winning championships was merely following a family tradition. Her father operates several rinks, and it was natural to follow in the wheel tracks of her five brothers, all of whom have won more than their share of titles.

All in all, the "Vanities" is an extremely pleasing show. It may suffer a bit in comparison with the ice revues, but it must be remembered that the ice revues are well established while the roller extravaganza is on its first wheels. The men behind the scenes consider this tour strictly a pioneering effort, hinting that next year holds bigger and better things in store. Judging from the reception given by audiences, the show will succeed. It should, for it can stand on its own feet already.

New Job for Women in Baseball

By a Staff Photographer

Attending Ball Games in New Capacity

This branch of the Ladies' Civilian Defense Corps, under the direction of Col. Natalie Hammond and Gen. Daniel Needham, is stationed at Braves Field to render assistance in the event of air raids. Left to right: Lieut. Marguerite Karvel, 2d Lieut. Mary Ring, Capt. Nellie Craig, 2d Lieut. Mary Bailey, 2d Lieut. Cynthia O'Malley, 2d Lieut. Esther Fisher.

Gas Rationing Foretells End Of Golf Meets

When gasoline rationing goes into effect May 15, the end of club tournament golf will be in sight for the duration, it was the opinion of leading golf officials today.

On an allowance of from 2½ to five gallons per week, it is beyond the realm of possibility that competitors could travel from club to club—even if it were only on week ends, for such a small allowance will be found adequate just for necessary home business.

Community golf will probably not suffer, nor should the bigger tournaments such as the Massachusetts open at Oyster Harbors or the amateur at Blue Hill. Farsighted officials at these clubs have even now begun preparations to meet contestants with buses and station wagons at the end of the train or streetcar lines.

Of course, it can be pointed out that club tournaments were staged years before the automobile came into vogue, but that was before America got used to riding in cars. Whether golfers would do it again is questionable, and probably cancellations of tournaments will begin to arrive at the M. G. A. office any day. The schedule, by the way, is almost completed, and was due to be released within two weeks.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Burgess Whitehead's 11 assists tied major-league record as New York Giants whipped Boston Bees, 4-2.

Minor Leagues

Results April 22
By the Associated Press

International League
Jersey City 2, Toronto 1 (10 innings).
Syracuse 3, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 3.
Newark 8, Montreal 7.

Texas League
Dallas 4, Fort Worth 3 (12 innings).
Houston 6, San Antonio 3 (10 innings).
Tulsa 7, Oklahoma City 1.
Beaumont 2, Shreveport 0.

Southern Association
New Orleans 12-3, Little Rock 3-7 (2nd game 7 innings).
Atlanta 12, Knoxville 8.
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 3.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 1.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 4, Oakland 0.
San Diego 5, San Francisco 0.
Portland 8, Hollywood 7 (10 innings).

American Association
No games scheduled.

Slight Falling Off Marks List of Tournament Dates

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Present indications are that the Massachusetts Golf Association open and invitation tournaments this season will be somewhat fewer in number than for several seasons past and will begin later. The earliest assignment, to date, is May 8, a week or so later than customary. The total number of tournaments will be approximately 60, possibly 10 or a dozen behind last year's schedule.

Prospects of a slight falling off are neither surprising nor disturbing to M. G. A. officials, who are pleased to note that the absentee applicants are chiefly from the smaller clubs which normally apply for one or two-day medal play handicap tournaments, but whose executives either feel that they are not justified in arranging for an open this season until they know a little more about how such tournaments are going to be patronized. They hesitate about scheduling an open, having it fizzle, accomplish no good purpose, and cost the club money.

New Partnerships

The general run of M. G. A. tournaments that have come to be looked upon as fixtures, including a grist of invitation four-balls, will be on the docket once more almost in toto, most of them at approximately their old dates. The one marked difference may be a number of realignments of partners. In some instances the same players have paired up for several years and in many instances there are tentative arrangements for partnership a year in advance. This year more than one such partnership will be broken up because one of the individuals has gone into a branch of the U. S. service and will not be available. Doubtless there will be other disarrangements due directly or indirectly to the war.

The M. G. A. and club executives, alike, are bound to be keenly interested in the attendance figures at the early tournament, as furnishing a line on what to expect for the season as a whole. The fact that the M. G. A. is urging all clubs to give defense stamps and bonds as prizes doubtless will have some influence. That is not to imply, by any manner of means, that the number of tournament contestants will be augmented solely with the thought of financial gain. Many who know in advance that they have only a slight chance to win a prize, or none at all, will be glad to pay their entry fee to help the good cause.

Ultimately, if the tournament season moves along with unexpected success it would be entirely logical that some, if not all, of the clubs which have dropped off the M. G. A. open tournament roster might be around clamoring for dates. Here is something for them to think over, provided they are not of the summer-resort class: The M. G. A. regular tournament season concluded last year on Sept. 25. Some of the finest golfing weather of the year came in October, as it generally does. Hitherto open tournaments in October have been handicapped by early hours of darkness, but this year there is every reason to suppose that "war time," or its equivalent "daylight saving," will continue, and that extra hour in the late afternoon would mean a lot to tournament play. Therefore, why not an extension of the tournament season and applications for open dates in October? In any event, it is something to keep in mind.

Return Golf Balls

This might be a good time to impress upon golfers, as individuals, that if they wish to assure themselves an adequate supply of golf balls after the present supply of new ones has been exhausted, they must co-operate with their club professionals by turning in defaced balls to be sent to manufacturers for recovering. A high percentage of old balls can thus be made playable with as much as 90 to 95 per cent of their original resiliency, due to the new cover and a fractional rewinding of the rubber threads inside.

Four of the larger manufacturers have notified professionals that they will renovate old balls of their own original product, but at least one of them has cautioned that it takes time, and that the earlier they get about it the better for all concerned. An interesting sidelight on golf balls recently has been been divulged by the U. S. Rubber Company, to the effect that though a ball may turn slightly yellow in one year, it is not until the second year that the rubber winding loses some of its resiliency and only in the third year does it become a less lively ball.

Reshevsky Now Leading Field In Chess Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23 —Winning his adjourned game from the 9th round without further play, Samuel Reshevsky entered the 10th round of the National Chess Championship, now being played at the Hotel Astor, at the head of the field. His opponent in this round was H. Baker, and the defending champion was able to score in a Grunfeld Defense lasting 30 moves. Complications netted the exchange, and Baker resigned, having no hope of staving off defeat.

Meanwhile I. Kashdan's Ruy Lopez was meeting stern resistance at the hands of Herman Steiner, who traveled all the way from the Pacific coast to take part. A threatening King side attack was stopped at the cost of the exchange, and in spite of a strong pawn array, Steiner was able to force resignation in 42 moves.

A. S. Denker, defending H. Siedman's English Opening, sacrificed a Knight on his 19th move. As a result, his opponent's King was exposed, and resignation came in 27 moves.

Steiner, in addition to defeating Kashdan in this round, scored in his adjourned ninth round game with I. Chernev, who did not choose to resume play. M. Lessing wound up his Dutch Defense with Chernev with an announced mate in three. C. Pilnick and H. Hahlbohm of Chicago drew their Center Counter in 60 moves.

The other games were adjourned: I. Horowitz and A. S. Pinkus, J. Levin of Philadelphia and L. Levy, and M. Green and B. Altman. These games will be played Thursday night.

In the women's championship, Miss N. May Karff of Boston made it six straight at the expense of Miss C. Fawns. Miss Karff's Sicilian defense was inadequately met, and she scored in 19 moves. Miss Fawns held Miss Karff's nearest rival to a draw. Mrs. Nanny Roos defeated Miss A. Raettig, their game being played a day ahead. Mrs. G. Gresser, defending a Ruy Lopez, defeated Miss E. Wray in 32 moves. Mrs. A. Belcner and Mrs. M. Harmath adjourned, but Mrs. Bain should score in a few moves.

The Standing

(Men's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Reshevsky	9½	½	Seidman	4	6
Kashdan	7½	1½	Levin	3½	5½
Denker	6½	2½	Levy	3½	5½
Steiner	6½	3½	Hahlbohm	3½	6½
Horowitz	5	2	Chernev	3½	6½
Pinkus	4½	3½	Lessing	3	7
Baker	4½	5½	Altman	2½	6½
Green	4	4	Pilnick	2½	7½

(Women's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Karff	6	0	Wray	2	3
Roos	4½	½	Harmath	1	3
Belcher	3	2	Raettig	1	5
Gresser	3	2	Fawns	½	4½
Bain	3	3			

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Few Changes Since April 14

A check of the box scores reveals that with less than two weeks of the season written in the records, several big league managers have had to change their original plans. And not because of the draft. Some of the athletes who looked like Ty Cobbs and Walter Johnsons in the Grapefruit League have not done so well since the bell rang.

Bill McKechnie told critics down in Tampa, while the spring training campaign was at its height, that Bert Haas had filled Billy Werber's shoes at third base. Haas soon demonstrated how he had batted .315 for the Columbus Redbirds and paced the American Association with 131 runs driven in.

Haas Moved

But with the pressure of the regular National League race on, Haas had his troubles at the far turn. No one would have been able to convince him that he had the softest spot on the infield. Now McKechnie is trying him in left field, where his bat can be heard, but where the defensive strain is not so great. The word out of Cincinnati is that Chuck Aleno and Mike McCormick will both be given an opportunity at third. Gee Walker, who started in left, has played both center and right since the shift of Haas.

Frankie Frisch opened against the Reds with Pete Coscarart at shortstop and Johnny Barrett, the Hollywood purchase, in right field. Coscarart, acquired from Brooklyn in the Arky Vaughan deal, had been one of the sensations of the training season. However, the manager of the Pirates must have weakened somewhat on the former Dodger, as Alf Anderson is now making frequent appearances at the short field berth. Barrett, a fast left-hander on the small side, was benched in favor of Jim Wasdell for light hitting.

At Chicago, Jimmy Wilson started the race with Charley Gilbert in center field. But when Phil Cavarretta was given a fling at the plate, he hit so well the manager had to change his plans. In all, Cavarretta has appeared at first base, left field, and now center. Bob Sturgeon was Wilson's shortstop in game No. 1, but some is being seen lately of young Merullo. With Lou Novikoff hitting better this spring, little Dom Dallessandro has had to take a back seat.

The Phils opened with Lloyd Waner in center. Lately, Stan Benjamin has taken over. Stan hits a longer ball and it may be some time before the former Pirate star gets back to regular work. Hans Lobert has moved Danny Murtaugh from second base, to third, to the bench. Meanwhile, Al Glossop seems to have settled at second and Pinky May at third. Murtaugh, though, will lead the league in stolen bases if played regularly. He is a hard man to keep on the bench. Particularly when a club is trying to fight its way out of the second division.

Giants Unchanged

The Braves and Dodgers have made a couple of changes since the inaugural day, but only because Casey Stengel and Leo Durocher alternate their men according to the opposing pitcher. Casey, for instance, may use either Max West or Frank Demaree in left field. Leo uses Medwick and Galan in the same spot, and shifts Owen and Sullivan behind the bat. Mel Ott, exercising unusual calm for a first-year pilot, has stayed right with his starting line-up.

Box scores in the American League have remained fairly set since April 14. Connie Mack surprised everyone, including some of his own men, by opening with a more or less unknown named Richardson in left field against the Red Sox. But the manager of the Athletics must have cooled on the rookie who somewhat resembles Sam Chapman, as Eddie Collins has been the third outfielder of late.

Jimmy Dykes broke away from the starting line with Bob Kennedy at third base. No-hit trouble must have caught up with the youngster, however, as Lodigiani has taken over. After a promising rookie year, Kennedy barely hit his weight in 1941, and apparently is no better this spring.

Reserved-Ticket Demand Good for Week-End Set

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's first series of the spring with a crucial tinge is coming up tomorrow, when the flag-hunting Red Sox return to Fenway Park for the opener of a three-game set with the world champion New York Yankees. This has developed into a battle for the American League leadership and, judging by the advance sale of tickets, it will not be played in seclusion. A sizable Ladies' Day turnout is expected for the opener and most of the reserved seats already have been sold for Saturday and Sunday.

However, there are still a few reserveds to be had; and if you are going to be in town and like baseball, this figures to be a good show. For the first time since Joe Cronin's arrival in the Hub, the Red Sox are a serious threat to the Yankee monopoly.

Pesky Great

Having taken two out of three on their recent visit to Yankee Stadium, the Red Sox feel that this is their year, at long last. Dick Newsome, Joe Dobson, Yank Terry, Charley Wagner and Oscar Judd are all winning pitchers, and the boys are pounding the ball with their customary gusto. Too, young Johnny Pesky has been great at shortstop. If the Sox can stay in the race all the way, this Louisville rookie will be in the running for the most valuable player award. He represents a new protection for the entire left side of the club, where a year ago many runs were let in.

The most pleasant surprise in regard to Pesky has been his hitting. As the Red Sox closed their series at Griffith Stadium this afternoon, the rookie had a .333 average, with 11 hits in 33 tries. A .325 sticker in the minors, Johnny may do as well or even better up here. He knows how to protect the plate.

Club Hitting

Unless the club falls into a wholesale slump at Washington this afternoon, Manager Joe Cronin will go against the Yankees with Dom Di Maggio, Bobby Doerr, Ted Williams, Pesky, Peter Fox, Johnny Peacock and Jim Tabor well over the .300 level at the plate. If Jimmy Foxx starts, he, too, is over. After today Tony Lupien may be also. He started at first base yesterday, tallied three runs and stole a base. He is a good man and may soon force Foxx to the bench permanently.

Oscar Judd's victory over the Senators, his first of the season, was backed by a 17-hit attack. Although the box score hints that he was not as effective as the day he lost to the Yankees at New York, it likewise reveals that he didn't have to be. The Canadian southpaw is going to have a good year, no doubt about it. He has as much stuff as any pitcher on the staff and finally has learned to get it over. It would be no surprise if he pushed Newsome and Dobson for high winner on the club.

Tobin Loses

The Hub's initial look at the Brooklyn Dodgers was disappointing—that is, unless you are a Dodger rooter. The Braves gave Jim Tobin about the same support they did a year ago—practically none at all. When the locals "blew" a couple of chances to win in regulation innings, Tobin weakened in the 12th and saw four Brooklyn runs come home. He held the fort as long as he could, with a knuckler that had the Brooks throwing their bats away in the early innings.

While the Red Sox and Yankees are dueling at Fenway, the Braves will try to check their slide at the Polo Grounds with four games against the Giants. Casey Stengel meets Mel Ott in singles tomorrow and Saturday, and a doubleheader on Sunday. Following this series the Braves make a tour of the western sector of the National League via Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Briefs . . . The Red Sox and Yankees are making it a two-club flag race in the American League . . . The Indians cooled the Browns in the West by beating them three straight . . . Johnny Cooney is in a bad slump, which is a new experience for the veteran infielder-outfielder . . . Dom Di Maggio is pounding the ball for the Sox . . . Pete Fox was tied with Williams this morning at 11 runs batted in . . . Fernandez and Holmes continue to shine for the Braves, both in the field and at the plate.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	6	2	.750
New York	6	2	.750
Cleveland	5	3	.625
St. Louis	5	5	.500
Detroit	5	5	.500
Chicago	3	5	.375
Washington	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	2	7	.222

Results April 22
Boston 13, Washington 4.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.
New York 11, Philadelphia 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	7	2	.778
Pittsburgh	6	3	.667
St. Louis	5	3	.625
New York	4	4	.500
Boston	4	5	.444
Chicago	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

Results April 22
Brooklyn 4, Boston 0 (12 inns.).
New York 3, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 1.

Bearcats Even Cup Series As Laprade Stars

TORONTO, April 23 (AP)—Edgar Laprade turned in one of the greatest hockey performances ever seen in Allan Cup play-offs here tonight to lead the Port Arthur Bearcats to a 4-3 victory over the Ottawa R. C. A. F. Flyers and square the best-of-five Canadian Senior final at two wins each.

Smallest of the famous hockey Laprades, Edgar made plays for Port Arthur's first two goals, which brought the Bearcats from behind into a lead they never relinquished.

The fifth and deciding game of the series will be played here Saturday night.

Dumart Scored

After a dull first period, Porky Dumart scored from Bobby Bauer to send Ottawa ahead late in the second session.

But in came Edgar Laprade in the third period. His check was Milt Schmidt, considered one of the finest professional centers in the game when he played with the Boston Bruins. Bobby Bauer and Dumart were on the wings for Flyers.

After four minutes of the third period these former great professionals were as fluttery as ordinary amateurs. Laprade finished one sensational rush with a shot that seemed to have been dragged in by Schmidt in attempting to clear but the scorer gave Norm Wright the goal. Laprade was given an assist.

Ottawa Disorganized

Three minutes later Edgar rushed with his brother, Bert, who scored. Ottawa was disorganized then, and when a change of lines was made, Al Kelly scored for the Westeners.

Then the Flyers started to come back, with Milt Schmidt leading the attack. Schmidt scored from Dumart to bring Ottawa close. But on the next play Bert Laprade carried the length of the ice and passed to McKenzie for Bearcats' last goal. It was enough. Schmidt got his second of the night but the Flyers couldn't get any closer in a wild finish.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newsome	2	2	0	1.000
Wagner	1	1	0	1.000
Terry	1	1	0	1.000
Judd	2	1	1	.500
Dobson	2	1	1	.500
Ryba	1	0	0	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	2	1	0	1.000
Javery	3	1	1	.500
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Tobin	3	1	2	.333
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
Spahn	2	0	0	.000
Hutchings	2	0	0	.000
Sain	1	0	0	.000
Salvo	1	0	0	.000
Diehl	1	0	0	.000
Donovan	1	0	0	.000
Tost	1	0	0	.000

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Doerr	5	1	2	1	3	.400
Di Maggio	34	11	13	1	4	.382
Williams	30	9	11	2	11	.367
Foxx	28	7	10	0	3	.357
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Pesky	33	6	11	0	5	.333
Peacock	6	1	2	0	1	.333
Fox	31	4	10	0	11	.323
Tabor	32	5	10	0	3	.313
Lupien	4	3	1	0	0	.250
Conroy	24	2	4	1	4	.167
Finney	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Sisti	4	1	2	0	0	.500
Fernandez	40	4	14	1	3	.350
Holmes	32	2	11	0	2	.344
Kluttz	6	2	2	0	0	.333
Roberge	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Demaree	24	2	7	0	3	.292
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Miller	29	2	7	0	1	.241
Gremp	18	1	4	0	2	.222
Lombardi	23	2	5	0	2	.217
Cuccinello	32	0	6	0	3	.188
Waner	23	2	4	0	3	.174
West	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Cooney	27	3	4	0	0	.148
Masi	6	0	0	0	1	.000

College Baseball

Results April 22
By the Associated Press

Princeton 13, Columbia 2.
Colgate 6, Cornell 2.
Coast Guard 7, New York U. 5.
City College 8, Manhattan 7.
Hofstra 8, Brooklyn College 7.
Boston College 7, Boston U. 4.
Northeastern 5, Harvard 2.
Harvard Fresh 3, Boston U. Fresh. 0.
Colgate Fresh. 8, Cornell Fresh. 1.
Trinity 18, Worcester Tech 6.
Brown 9, Yale 1.
Columbia '45 4, Horace Mann 1.
Delaware 4, P. M. C. 3.
Moravian 5, West Chester 1.
Michigan State 5, Detroit 3.
Mt. St. Mary's 8, W. Maryland 7.
Navy 4, Maryland 3.
Penn State 4, Muhlenberg 3.
Seton Hall 13, E. Stroudsburg 6.
St. Peter's 2, Wagner 1.
Swarthmore 8, Stevens Tech 6.
Syracuse 12, Army 12.
Temple 15, Rutgers 1.
Dartmouth-Holy Cross, Canceled.

Gollege Golf

Result April 22
By the Associated Press

Cornell 7, Syracuse 2.

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BOSTON GARDEN

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Thursday, April 23, 1942

A Thursday Page

Pattern for Invasion

By Cadet G. Paul Clifton

A Member of Britain's Air Training Corps

"Of course, you understand that everything I have been saying is secret. I know I can trust you to mention nothing to anyone—that is, until the exercise is over." So saying, the major commanding the company sat down and began to look over his papers.

An invasion exercise was about to take place, and a week before the commander had asked especially for the help of members of the Home Guard unit incorporated in the local Air Training Corps squadron—and that included myself. We had all readily assented to his request, and as the moment for action had now arrived, the major outlined to us the plan of campaign for the coming night. It was supposed that the "enemy" had landed air-borne paratroops in the surrounding countryside and were to attack the town, which we were defending. The weak spots in our defense had been pointed out to us, possible action by the "enemy" had been discussed, positioning of our forces and those of the foe were mentioned—in fact, we had a very good idea of the whole scheme of things.

A cadet friend and I were posted to the lieutenant commanding the platoon operating in the Western area of the town, with headquarters at the local Drill Hall. Tin hats were issued to each of us, together with a special pass, and also a slip of paper bearing the word "Rations," which represented our food supplies.

The pass seemed insignificant enough at that time, as it was merely a plain piece of paper recording various details and bearing the signature of the company commander. I little realized then how valuable it really was.

An Important Message

Arriving at the Drill Hall, a somewhat dilapidated building in a back street, my cadet friend and I waited for the lieutenant. He soon arrived, and gave me my first assignment, which was to deliver a message to the commander of our troops in the adjoining town about two miles away. Setting off, I soon found the building where the staff was housed, and was taken to the commander to whom I gave the message.

While awaiting the commander's reply I joined half a dozen of my A. T. C. comrades who had been posted here for the night and were taking turns in maintaining guard duty. One of them had just completed his spell, and told us of the various people he had stopped. A man who wanted to know the best way to a near-by town was particularly interesting, as he refused to show his identity card and was suspected by the sentry of being an "enemy" spy. A long argument ensued, at the end of which the suspect produced a pass showing that he was a brigadier, wearing mufti, and on his way to Battalion H. Q. The A. T. C. sentry wondered if he would be reported for stopping so high an officer, but concluded hopefully, "Anyway, he might have been a spy."

Arriving back at H. Q. with the commander's reply, I was detailed to guard the entrance with a very efficient-looking Tommy-gun. Later, I was needed to deliver a message to a platoon commander whose headquarters were at an inn a few hundred yards away. In spite of the short distance there were no less than eight sentries along the route, for we were expecting the "enemy" to attack at any minute.

Challenged by Sentry

Halted after a minute or two, I produced my "Open Sesame" card, and had just put it away when an enthusiastic sentry sprang out from behind a building and challenged me. My cycle stopped only after much persuasion, and too slowly for the sentry who rushed at me with his bayonet. "You're a dead 'un!" he ejaculated. Fortunately, this was not actual warfare, and I hurriedly waved my pass, hoping it would satisfy him. But he wanted the password, of which I had heard no mention. Explaining that it must have been given in my absence, I managed eventually to convince him of my true purpose and went off, with a still suspicious soldier staring after me.

The next few hours at the H. Q. proved to be longest and by far the coldest I have ever experienced. I managed, at length, to doze until awakened by the arrival of an Army officer, sporting a chaplain's "dog-collar," with the Military Cross ribbon on his chest, but wearing no rank-marking "pips." He seemed a rather peculiar chap altogether. He showed the lieutenant his identity card, explaining that he was an umpire and would like to have an outline of the plan of campaign in our sector. A map illustrating our tactics was shown to him from which he made a few notes and then went away. Later, when a message came through that an "enemy" spy was about, we knew why we had felt suspicious of our visitor. He was afterwards brought in under escort, a "prisoner-of-war."

I was talking about the officer with the "dog-collar" when the great event took place. We were alone and unarmed at H. Q., the lieutenant having gone to carry out an inspection, when suddenly there was a scuffling outside.

Before we could investigate, the door unexpectedly burst open and dozens of "enemy" soldiers rushed in. Pointing to us, the captain leading the formation yelled, "You're prisoners! Get over there by the wall, and don't try to escape." A soldier was detailed to guard us while the captain rushed upstairs and searched everywhere to see if he could discover any important papers. Finding nothing, he left and the man who had been watching us all this time joined his excited comrades who had now gone into the street. The "enemy" soldiers had apparently forgotten us and, as there was no one near, we decided to see what was happening outside.

Fighting in the Square

The square was filled with troops, both our own and those of the "enemy"; all seemed to be wildly enthusiastic about the events of the past few minutes. Lorries, tanks, Bren-gun carriers, and anti-tank guns were scattered about the place while umpires, in small Army cars, were estimating the number of men lost and the amount of damage inflicted by either side. In one or two places hand-to-hand fighting was still going on, and small bombs were being thrown, exploding with loud reports.

Looking round I saw a sergeant I had met earlier in the evening and found he knew exactly what had taken place having been outside H. Q. during the attack. To keep an eye on his men, and to see if there had been recent developments in the sector, he had gone to a machine-gun nest near H. Q., overlooking the whole of the town's western approaches.

No sooner had he arrived, than there was a series of wild yellings from ahead, and out of the mist appeared an "enemy" detachment, while, at the same time, a further party rushed towards him, and still another came from close at hand. The machine-gun nest opened up with its four Lewis guns, and the sergeant, having taken cover behind a near-by wall, fired his Tommy-gun at the nearest party which was but 20 yards away. Had this attack taken place in real warfare all the oncoming soldiers would have been wiped out; in this instance, however, the "enemy" rushed through the "fire" and captured the post. At the height of the attack my sergeant-friend was hit across the head by an over enthusiastic member of the "enemy" party, resulting in a big dent in the top of his tin hat!

Believing that the battle was over at platoon H. Q., my cadet friend and I went to company headquarters to investigate matters. We arrived just as the place capitulated, the "enemy" having reached it about 10 minutes earlier.

The affairs of the night were at last over and, as we were no longer needed, we started for home, passing the soldiers of No. 3 section on the way. I had acted as guide for them earlier in the night, and since the commander had heard nothing of our capture the detachment was still forming "a pocket of resistance" and holding out at the laundry.

On reaching home I went straight to bed. It had been a wonderful night; a great experience, and I felt gloriously tired. "I wouldn't have missed it for worlds," I said to myself as I dropped off to sleep.

Photograph through courtesy of the Museum of Art, Providence, Rhode Island

A Kitten, an oil painting by Pierre Auguste Renoir, one of the modern French masters

Hobby Horse Enthusiasts

Frank Silva, Rose Ann Venable, Helena Borkowski

Our hobbyists today are Frank Silva, of New Bedford, Mass.; Rose Ann Venable, of Barre, Vermont, and Helena Borkowski, of New Bedford, Mass. Here are their letters:

Tennis—My Hobby

About four years ago, I discovered a game which is now my hobby and will continue to be for a long time to come. That game is tennis. Every summer I put painstaking efforts into developing a well-rounded game in order to reap the full benefits from it. Without a doubt, the most important thing I have gained from this hobby is the ability to relax under the most trying circumstances.

It is said that a well-developed personality is the best asset one can have. Therefore, I feel that playing tennis will help me to gain a good personality since almost everyone I have met on the courts has a pleasing one.

Tennis gives me a chance to meet some of the finest people in the world, for the most important rule in tennis is to be courteous and gentlemanly at all times and never to take advantage of the opponent at any time. Also tennis bestows upon me a plentiful amount of seasonal tan every summer in addition to pepping up my appetite. A few hours of daily practice puts me, as the well-known expression goes, "In the groove." If ever I know of a person who needs a practical hobby, I will recommend tennis to him.

I think so much of my hobby that sometimes I wonder what my life would have been or will be if I had not taken it up. Stressing the importance of fundamental principles which can be applied to practically everything, tennis teaches me poise, which can be used with beneficial results in many ways. This game also gives me a chance to enter competitions against other players. In fact, I would say that tennis is identically associated with the game of life, in that it enables me to take the "ups and downs" without groaning and grumbling.

Frank Silva

Collecting Minerals

My daddy first had this hobby of collecting minerals, for he had gathered minerals from different kinds of mines which he visited on business. He told me about his collection and let me help take care of them while I was much younger than I am now. This was a delight to me, and I learned to identify some of the minerals in this way.

Then when I was 10 years old he gave me his collection, which made me very happy, and so now when I travel with my daddy I pick up queer-looking rocks and bring them to him to identify for me. Sometimes he does, and sometimes he throws them away and says they are just common rocks.

But I do not get discouraged but just keep on picking up rocks and showing them to him. And now and then it happens to be a real mineral. Some of the minerals that I have are: asbestos, coal, talc, garnet, pyrites, lead, bismuth, zinc, cassiterite or tin ore, iron, mica, feldspar, from which porcelain is made, as well as granite, marble, slate and onyx. I keep my minerals in my little roll-top desk where the dust will not settle on them.

I have not learned all of the proper names for these minerals as they are known in mineralogy. But I hope to learn them all correctly, and next summer when I travel with my daddy I am going to pick up more minerals. It is very interesting to learn how minerals have been formed in the earth. For instance, onyx is formed in hot water and is often found in geyser streams or deep in the earth where there is hot water, or sometimes in volcano craters.

Rose Ann Venable

Procession of Hobbies

Ever since I could understand what was going on about me, I have had some hobby or other.

Since my first year at high school, however, I have devoted my spare moments to a hobby which I think is a permanent one. My hobby is good music. I might even say, good classical music.

I rank among my favorites the old masters, Verdi, Puccini, Strauss, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and right alongside I place Gershwin, Victor Herbert, and even Hoagy Carmichal for his "Stardust" which has lasted this long and will, I believe, be popular for a long time.

To find a place in my collection, a song must have a universal appeal and longevity. I have in my collection, Ravel's "Bolero," "The Concerto in B Flat Minor," by Tchaikovsky, Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," "Selections from Victor Herbert," Glenn Miller's "Moonlight Serenade," Strauss Waltzes, and even the "Hawaiian War Chant"—incongruous as this conglomeration may seem.

Wagner, I cannot discuss; I do not yet understand him. Perhaps being an embryo music critic, I find it hard to appreciate such intenseness and depth in music. I try hard to find a meaning for it. Too many pictures present themselves to me through the heavy sonorous chords. In Glenn Miller's "Moonlight Serenade," I can actually see what the title implies. In Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," I see New York awake and fade, from dawn till dark.

So I shall work my way up to Wagner and his contemporaries.

But even then, I will not slight the less spectacular composers who write lovely melodies which live forever.

Helena Borkowski

By Way of Introduction!

Book Reviews

Mystery in the Desert

"Whispering Girl," by Florence Crannel Means, illustrated by Oscar Howard (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2), has for its heroine shy, sixteen-year-old Vensi, a present-day Hopi Indian girl, living on a mesa in the Arizona desert. There are mystery, humor and beauty in this book that describes the family life of these decendants of the old cliff-dwellers. A trip to the World's Fair in New York, where the family took part in the Indian Exhibit, brings them in touch with the contrasting life of the white man. Vensi's overcoming of her fear of talking out loud and the clearing away of the shadow and mystery that hung over the family are high spots in this exciting story for older girls.

Giant of the Renaissance

A biography, especially interesting to read in these days, is Joseph Cottler's "Man With Wings: The Story of Leonardo Da Vinci." (Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $2.50). Who was this Titan of a man? If you read this exciting book you will discover him to be not only one of the world's greatest artists—but a man of extensive interests.

Far more interested in invention than painting, this genius, who lived almost four hundred years ago, was inventor, engineer, architect, artillery expert, anatomist. Living among people ridden by fear and the hope of miracles, his thoughts pictured cameras, automobiles, and airplane propellers. He designed a tank and a submarine. He discovered streamlining, roller bearings, brakes, transmission gears, and much of the technology of a later day. But of all his machines he gave most thought to the airplane. "He was a twentieth-century soul strayed into the fifteenth." The book is illustrated with photographs of models of Leonardo's inventions and reproductions of some of his paintings and sketches.

A "How" and "Why" Book

"How Things Work: Science for Young Americans" by George Russell Harrison, illustrated by James MacDonald (William Morrow & Co., New York. $2.75), answers a great many of the questions asked by boys and girls of today. Dr. Harrison, Director of the Research Laboratory of Experimental Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, states in his foreword that his book "answers a good many 'How' questions, in telling how scientists have learned to do useful and valuable tricks which were thought impossible a few years ago. It also goes more fully into the 'Whys' of things." Some of the questions answered are: How is an airplane balanced? What is an electric eye? How does a dial telephone work? What is a spectroscope?

Take Your Choice

Twenty short stories, some of them by distinguished contemporary American writers, are included in "Here We Are," a collection of tales from Scholastic Magazine, edited by Ernestine Taggard (Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $2.50). The stories are presented as among the best and most popular of all those published in Scholastic. In them modern young people will find good entertainment, stories for all moods.

In an introduction to the collection, Dorothy Canfield Fisher writes: "Such a collection as this is a door cut through a stone wall which used to separate ordinary reading Americans from contemporary writing of good literary quality. A sinister barrier is being broken down which, in earlier generations, cut young people off from any notion that literary art might be a factor in their own lives, might be part of the raw material of understanding themselves and their nation."

Visit the Capital!

"Washington Roundabout" by Agnes Rothery, illustrated by Carl Burger (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2), makes its appearance at a time when all the eyes of the world are focused on America's capital. Many other Springs saw holiday crowds of young people sight-seeing in Washington, but today there is no room there for the tourist. It is a city seething, as we know, with the business of winning the war, hence Agnes Rothery, who is an excellent guide and observer, will take you on a trip by book.

Starting at the Washington Monument, and finishing at the Congressional Library, her book covers with accuracy and detail the things high school boys and girls would find most interesting and stimulating. Reading about this fascinating city will have to suffice, until peaceful days are here again.

Florence Bethune Sloan

British Scouts Off for Canada

Four King's Scouts are on their way to share with Canadian Boy Scouts their experiences in helping in Air Raids. The boys were chosen from among ten Scouts living in cities that have been bombed, and were recommended by their own District Commissioners. They are all between the ages of 16 and 18 and are crossing the Atlantic without any supervision other than that of their leader, Stanley Newton. The other Scouts in the group are John Bethell, Roy Davis, and Hugh Bright. Two week ends in London were arranged for them before they started, so that they might get to know each other and learn to work together as a team.

In Canada, the English Scouts will give demonstrations of fire-fighting, showing the various ways of using the pumps and of rescuing people from bombed buildings, so far as it is possible. They will also show how to carry stretchers under difficult conditions, and how to fit gas masks, particularly on children. They will also explain to Canadian Scouts many things that should be avoided during air raids, such as the hasty moving of debris during rescue work, which may result in more debris being dislodged. They will share also various other valuable lessons they have learned during many blitzes.

Stanley Newton works by day in a chartered accountant's office in London. During several nights in the week he is a fire-watcher. Many Canadian boys will have heard him broadcast on the North American Service in the feature, "Answering You," when he was chosen to reply to the question, What part are the Boy Scouts playing in the War Service? He takes the leading part, and gives the commentary, in the film, "Men of Tomorrow," made by the Ministry of Information to show the War Service activities of the Scouts. His mother says that be never talks about what he has done in the raids—he never even told her when, some time ago, he was made a King's Scout, which means that he had gained a certain number of proficiency badges for training in public service.

Stanley's special experience in the raids was in fire-fighting when he and two other Scouts on duty went about their area—one of the most badly blitzed—extinguishing incendiary bombs.

"We found out," he said, "that it was best to deal first with incendiaries around buildings rather than with those that fell in the street. When our water ran out we took the cisterns from bombed houses and used them for tanks."

John Bethell, of Birkenhead, has been awarded the Scout Bronze Cross for gallantry during air raids. He is the youngest of the group going to Canada. He is in a drawing-office during the day and acts as the Head Warden's Senior Cyclist Messenger during raids, which means that he accompanies him to all "Incidents." "His is the spirit that will win this war," said his Group Warden. He has been the means of saving several lives through his prompt action and initiative. During a bad blitz it was discovered that two women were partly buried in the wreckage of a house and John was first to the rescue. His promptness undoubtedly saved them, as the remainder of the house collapsed soon after they were released.

Roy Davis of Southampton is a Warden's Cyclist Messenger, too. He is a quiet boy. "I can recommend Roy in every way," is what the Warden said of him.

Hugh Bright of Glasgow, who is a fitter in a shipbuilding yard, has been employed for the most part as a stretcher bearer during raids. He holds a St. John's Ambulance certificate.

The boys will tour the whole of Canada and will be away for four months. They will be the guests of the Canadian Scouts. They are naturally excited at the thought of seeing the Rockies and Niagara, but will not forget the message they have to deliver. Stanley Newton gives it in the film while viewing the wreckage of his troop's headquarters:

"We must build something bigger; we must build to last; and we Scouts can do it!"

A New Serial

Watch for our new serial, "Peril in Moscow," by M. Josephine Smith, which will start on the page For Young People next Thursday. Many of you have probably read Miss Smith's book, "Three Secrets," reviewed on this page last spring, and remember its high adventure in the picturesque background of modern Portugal.

As the title reveals, Russia is the background of this new story. Its heroine is Nadine Vasilovitch, daughter of the American director of a large factory in the town of Oriefko, about fifty miles from Moscow. Her friends Tatiana and Mikhail shared with her many difficult as well as thrilling experiences, and through many chapters the outcome of her efforts to perform a great service for them is in doubt. The story will be published in ten installments.

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CULVER SUMMER SCHOOLS — IDEAL VACATION FOR BOYS. Trains them to be neat, prompt, courteous, alert. Emphasizes correct posture. Regular Academy personnel. Complete facilities. Thousand-acre wooded campus. All land and water sports. Optional tutoring without extra cost. NAVAL and CAVALRY CAMP (boys 14-19). WOODCRAFT CAMP (boys 9-14). Specify catalog desired. 942 Lake Shore Drive, Culver, Indiana

SUMMER CAMP 22nd SEASON FOR BOYS — LEELANAU. BOOKLET. William Beals, Dir., Glen Arbor, Mich. Campers contribute to our country's defense by working on farm, earning real money, and making themselves physically fit with plenty of time for fun in land and water sports. For boys of The Christian Science Monitor Readers. Guest House under same management.

ABNAKI ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Famous Vermont camp for boys 9-19 years; 3 divisions. Convenient, protected location. Ample equipment. Adult counselors. Learn-by-doing program. Leadership training. Crafts; land and water sports. $136 season, June 27-Aug. 22. Booklet. 219 Strong Bldg., Burlington, Vt.

Camp SANGAMON For Boys 5-17. "The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit." Located on a farm on a Vermont Hilltop. Riding horses and ponnies. Blacksmith Shop. Pottery Shop. All water sports. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 21st season. All inclusive fee $220. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.

IDLEWILD. Fun galore—afloat and ashore—on famous Lake Winnepesaukee. Sail and speedboating, canoe trips, riding, golf, tennis, riflery. Expert coaching. 3 camps, boys 6-18. No extras. Modern equipment. Cabins. 52nd year. Booklet. L. D. ROYS, 330 Otis Street, West Newton, Mass.

LEN-A-PE In the Poconos. Boys, 3-17. On lake near N. Y. C. and Phila. Riding, sailing, tennis, crafts, rope-spinning, aquaplaning, etc. Real Indian, cowboy, magician, nurse, naturalist and other boy-appealing experts. David M. Keiser, 7733 Mill Rd., Elkins Park, Pa. Call N. Y., SAc. 2-7681; Phila., Melrose 1682

TOSEBO CAMP For Boys. 32nd year. Convenient Michigan location. Happy boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming Instruction. Sports. Land Yacht trips. Tutoring optional. Moderate fee includes horseback-riding. For catalog address—Roger Hill at TODD SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

MON-O-MOY SEA CAMPS for BOYS, BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD. Superb sailing, swimming, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports. Riflery. Riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Nurse. Counselor's Training Course. Junior. NAVAL UNIT for older boys. Junior. Intermediate. Guides. Senior Camps. Illustrated booklet on request. HARRIMAN M. DODD, West Auburn, Mass. Wono, a separate camp for girls 6-18

SUSQUEHANNA. Boys 5-18. Mountain camp on private lake. New Milford, Pa. 24th Year. 700 Acres. Daily riding, complete course in horsemanship. Fine lake swimming. All other sports. Our own dairy farm and gardens. 3 age groups. Skilled leader for each 4 boys. Personal development our aim. Booklet. ROBERT T. SMITH, 243 West End Ave., New York City

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CHIKOPI. FOR BOYS, 6 TO 18. 22nd SEASON. "Where the foundation of mind and body are made strong." Located in the famous Muskoka Lake District of Northern Ontario. Canoe trips, all land and water sports under direction of college coaches. Guest houses for visitors. Director, Matt Mann, Swimming Coach, University of Michigan.

CAMP O-AT-KA. 37th Season. A Camp for Boys on Sebago Lake, Maine. All camp activities, including sailing and horseback riding. Junior, Intermediate and Senior Units. Program adapted to meet needs of individual boys. Write for booklet to: Rev. Arthur O. Phinney, Director, 26 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

CHICKAGAMI. Boys 6 to 18. Pocono Pines, Pa. 17th Season. Private Lake. Sand Beach. Cabins. Riding. Tennis. Golf. Overnight Hikes. Rounded Program. Trained Personnel. On secluded 2000-acre estate. Campers escorted from N. Y. Restricted. 8 Weeks $132. July $70. Aug. $65. NAWAKWA for GIRLS opp. shore of lake. N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42d St. LO. 5-1550

CAMP FORT MINNESOTA. A Camp for Rugged American Boys 7-16 yrs. Est. 1925. Small individualized camp with definite plan—developing boys as future citizens in our American Democracy—stressing Independent Thinking, Self Mastery, Self Reliance, Happiness, and Safety. Limited quota. Large specialized staff. Complete activity program, riflery, riding, sailing, Canadian Canoe Trips. Located in famed Ten Thousand Lake district of Northern Minnesota. Write for information. W. E. Dems, founder and director, Deer River, Minnesota.

FAIRWOOD BOYS 7-18. Torch Lake—Traverse Bay region, Mich. Fun, fellowship, increasing self-reliance grow from a summer at Fairwood. All land, water sports—swimming, sailing, riding, riflery, woodcraft, Indian lore, crafts, many trips. Counselor to every four boys. Separate Junior camp. Affiliated with Four-Way Lodge for girls. 14th year. Catalog. H. C. Eder, 5601 Belmont Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

CAMPS

NEW ENGLAND MUSIC CAMP. Enjoy musical summer with famous artists in woods of Maine. Belgrade Lakes region. Private instruction—instrument or voice; all camping activities included in fee. 18 practice cabins. Membership in Symphonic Orchestra, Band, Chorus. Catalog. Paul E. Wiggin, 126 Hampden Street, West Springfield, Mass.

SCHOOL—CAMP

WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP. Accredited summer session with complete activities program. Established in 1926 to speed up preparation for college. Extended to year-round educational system in 1928. Geared to a thorough time-saving program, Wassookeag is prepared through years of experience to meet the demand that boys save a year in school. Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director, Dexter, Maine

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

FOR GIRLS 8-13; 14-17. ROBIN HOOD CAMPS. On lake in Ramapo Mts., 65 miles from N.Y.C. Land and water sports; trailing, riding, dramatics, music, nature, crafts. 3 weeks $46. Booklet C. Violet C. Brandt, Director. YWCA, 510 STATE ST., Brooklyn. TR. 5-1190

AVALON. A Sailing Camp on Cape Cod FOR GIRLS. Ideally located on beautiful inland bay, Chathamport. Salt water. Modern equipment; selected counsellors. 8 weeks—$225. 14th season. For information address Mrs. Roger J. Gilmore, 51 Rockledge Rd., Newton Highlands, or Camp Avalon, Chathamport, Mass.

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WAUKEELA. In the heart of the White Mountains. 21st year. Seniors, Juniors, Midgets, 6 to 18. Mountain camping trips. All water and land sports, riding, crafts, dramatics. Counselor Training Course, girls 17 up. Catalog. Hope M. Allen, Director, 118 Elgin Street, Newton Center, Mass. FOR GIRLS • CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PINE TREE. 31st yr. Near Pocono Manor, Pa. 90 miles from N. Y. C. and Philadelphia. On mt. lake. Four age groups. Flexible program of field and lake sports. Camp Horse Show. Arts and crafts. Riflery, tennis. For catalogue address, Blanche D. Price, Hazel M. Auker, Dirs., 404 West School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRYN AFON For Girls 8-18. Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Private Lake. Alt. 1750 ft. All Land and Water Sports. Kentucky Saddle Horses. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Sailing. House Boat Cruises on Chain of Lakes. Staff of College Graduates. Courses in Red Cross. 25th Season. Booklet—Lotta Broadbridge, 1001 Buckingham Rd., Grosse Pointe, Mich. Affiliated with Camp Dearborn for Boys

OPECHEE Girls 4-18. 27th Year. FOR HAPPINESS. New London, N. H. Safe location on Pleasant Lake in White Mts. Selected enrollment. Land and water sports. Sandy beach. Dancing. Cabins. Alt. 1400 ft. Fee $150. Booklet. MRS. F. M. HOCKADAY, Office, 37 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

CAMP LAKE GROVE. For Boys and Girls at Lake Grove, L. I., cordially invites you to a Picnic Party on Camp Grounds, Saturday, May 2, at Noon. Only 50 miles from New York City in the beautiful pine belt. Call, write or phone for illustrated, directional folder. L. Franklin Mayerson, 11 West 42d St. (Room 1040) PEn 6-2960 or Residence RA 8-0800

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VISTAMONT. White Mountains. 17th season. Girls 10-17. Mature forward-looking camping. Three age groups. All sports. Carefully planned trips. RED FOX Co-educational Junior Camp. 5-10. Outing Club for older girls, 18-19. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Howell Lewis, Eaglebrook School, Deerfield, Mass. Newfound Lake, Bristol, N. H.

SYLVANIA for Girls . . . In the Ozark Mountains. The Riding Camp of the Middle West. Pack Trips, Swimming, Fencing, Dramatics, Art, Dancing, Ground Course in Aeronautics, First Aid. Sylvania is sensitive to the need of serious training as well as the Joy of Living. Fee: $275.00. 8 weeks. Booklet: Camp Sylvania, Purdy, Mo.

COTUIT ON CAPE COD INLAND LAKE. Sailing featured — instructor for each boat. Swimming, canoe trips, tennis, music, arts, crafts. Fee includes riding on famous Oyster Harbor's paths. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every 3 girls. Many campers from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Booklet. Miss Emma L. Schumacher, 170 Elm St., New Rochelle, New York

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KOHAHNA for GIRLS. In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan. Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled sympathetic leadership. BOOKLET. Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, 530 UNION BOULEVARD, St. Louis, Mo.

NESHOBE. A RIDING CAMP OF DISTINCTION. On Lake Fairlee, Ely, Vermont. Famous for the beauty of its location, the care given its girls, and the excellency of its food. Riding, sailing, canoeing, swimming, tennis, dancing, music, dramatics, crafts and mountain trips. INCLUSIVE FEE. Mrs. Edward M. Osgood, Dir., Bradford, Vermont

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SHOSHONI In the Colorado Rockies. 55 miles from Denver—Girls 9 to 19—Class "A" Camp — Cabins — Excellent Food — Featuring horseback riding — Trips — Swimming — All-weather tennis courts—Dancing—Dramatics—Crafts — Archery — Riflery. 7th Season. No Extras. Booklet on request. MISS FANNIE CARTER BARNHART, 7117 Maryland Avenue, Saint Louis, Mo.

newfound. On Long Lake, Harrison, Maine. Natural outdoor life amid lovely surroundings assures physical and spiritual development. All sports and games that girls enjoy. White, sandy beaches, safe bathing. Dramatics and dancing given special emphasis. Riding, arts and crafts, overnight trips. Exceptional housing facilities. Staffed by professional teachers. Illustrated booklet. MRS. W. K. HORTON, Pines Lakes, Paterson, N. J. Tel. Pompton Lake 196. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor for 20 years.

Symphony Preview—Harvard Dramatic Club—New English Film

Berezowsky Viola Concerto, Louis Bailly for Soloist

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Louis Bailly, viola player, appears at the meetings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's subscribers this week, assisting in the presentation of a work, new to the town, and no great while off the composer's desk, that bears title as Concerto for Viola and Orchestra, Opus 28, by Nicolai Berezowsky. Mr. Bailly will also play the incidental solo passages for viola in the Berlioz "Harold in Italy" Symphony.

It is an event of importance nearly always when Sergei Koussevitzky, the Boston Symphony conductor, brings out a novelty; because, in the first place, he selects things for their interest to him rather than for the acclaim of keeping up with the modern procession, and because, in the second place, he takes all the care in the world in their performance. On his own side, he studies out an interpretation suited to the style of the composer and measured to the value of the music; and on the player's side, he aims for an execution which shall stand clear of any possible charge of haste and indifference. In the case of introducing to his audiences a composition requiring the aid of someone from the New York bureaus, this means looking a long way ahead, picking out the right artist and giving that artist fair time to make ready.

⁂

Now a concerto in which the viola is the solo instrument is an uncommon type; and by the same token, solo viola players of high and practised virtuosity are rare to find. Accordingly, the program announced for the twenty-third pair of Boston Symphony concents is something else than an improvisation. It may be a surprise, and no doubt is, to nearly everybody; but we may be assured that it is a prepared surprise and as far as possible from a last moment notion of Dr. Koussevitzky.

Significant about Mr. Bailly is that he can make the viola sound. When he takes in hand his Gasparo da Salo, a sixteenth-century Italian instrument that he has possessed for many years, we get an impression of tone, not the hushed, other-side-of-the-moon tone we so often are compelled to associate with the viola, but a tone that reaches the ear, full, clear, and vibrant. Then, Mr. Bailly plays not as a violinist plays the violin, but as a viola player plays the viola. There is a difference in the two manners, one that mere observers and few musicians, for that matter, can readily analyze, yet one that every attentive person realizes and appreciates.

⁂

Regarding the Berezowsky concerto, records show that it has been performed both in New York and in Chicago, though in age it is but a yearling. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, indeed, gave it on Jan. 29 of the present season, with William Primrose taking the solo part and with Frederick Stock directing. Under the show methods of an earlier time, that would look like Mr. Stock gaining a march on Dr. Koussevitzky; but not by the ways of now, when conductors find no advantage in reckless hurry. It goes not well with a man of the baton to be found out long afterwards to have presided over a careless première.

To take a glance beforehand at the notes of the Berezowsky work, the full score is a volume of moderate size, indicating that not an unreasonable amount of time will be wanted for performance. A first run through the pages reveals four movements, marked as follows:

Introduction, recitativo, and variations
Allegretto rubato
Andante sostenuto
Allegro commodo, con brio

To go back to the beginning and quickly look along, the opening solo measures might remind somebody of the Pugnani-Kreisler air; and it is no harm, surely, to be apprised of resemblances to old music in new. There succeeds a passage in recitative vein and then comes what the work as an intellectual exercise stands on—a passacaglia with variations. Modern composers are strong for the passacaglia, whoever may have started the fashion; and Mr. Berezowsky appears to have written brilliantly and with fair concern for classic rules. By way of coda, or conclusion, comes an allegretto, which includes a cadenza—perhaps original in idea and perhaps not—for the viola and the first trumpet.

⁂

The second movement takes on what looks a little like a jocose character, as though the composer were influenced ever so slightly by Shostakovitch — bass tuba, trombone, and viola in a sort of trio; then, piccolo and viola in momentary duet.

The third, or slow, movement summons the viola up into its high range. The mood is away from the elegiac into which the viola so easily falls. No mistake about the matter, we are where the instrument shows up its brilliance.

In the last movement, more reminders, though by no means the note-for-note sort. Here we think of the dash of Prokofieff, and here, farther on, of the audacity of Strauss, and difficulties aplenty on the soloist.

The concerto is written for either a viola or a clarinet in the solo part; or rather, it is written for both in the same time, and the conductor may choose which he will have. The clarinet line is written above the viola line and is in certain necessary respects simplified. The accompanying orchestra is without clarinets. It is quite regular otherwise, except for a few oddities of percussion.

'The Great Willow—Rockport' by Sam Thal
On view at the Doll & Richards Galleries

'Quiet Wedding' Is Notable For Humor and Kindliness

The charm and humor of "Quiet Wedding," newly imported from England, were created in anything but an atmosphere of quiet. The men and women who made the film were bombed out five times. The wonder is that anything recognizable as a film should have emerged at all. But the picture has been filmed excellently. You will find it at the Fine Arts Theater where it opened Wednesday. If you do not find it, you will be missing a small film that is a big treat.

The screen play that Terence Rattigan and A. de Grunwald adapted from Esther McCracken's stage comedy perceives not only the comedy but also the pathos caused when some agreeably ordinary, middle-class folk celebrate an extraordinary occasion.

⁂

"Quiet Wedding," you have gathered, is not about a quiet wedding at all. It is about a girl who wanted one. The story begins when Dallas Chaytor delays a cricket match to make a halting proposal to Janet Royd. The respective parents are apprised and, suddenly, the two young people find themselves being spun into a senseless whirlpool of preparations which very nearly overpower their hold on each other and make them doubt their love.

Janet discovers that weddings are not quiet, that they are not so much concerned with the happiness of two people as they are with pleasing the dressmaker, the immediate family, the visiting relatives, the donors of those indescribable presents which turn up at every wedding. The distraught Janet is repelled at the thought of turning her marriage into a spectacle. Finally her sage Aunt Mary suggests to Dallas that he kidnap the bride. He takes his fiancée off to the flat where they will live, calms her fears, and then nearly delays the wedding by having a brush with the rural police as they are returning. In the end, Janet discovers that, along with the interference and impositions which she has endured, there have also existed a genuine affection and a desire to help.

"Quiet Wedding" is a kindly film. Though its mothers and fathers, its aunts and uncles, its kith and its kin are English, they and their problems are not unfamiliar to American cousins. Dallas' lack of enterprise and self-assertion becomes a little trying at times but even that is understandable. And so is Janet's jumpiness. One of the best scenes is the heart-to-heart talk between Janet and her father near the end of the picture. One of the funniest is the arrival of Dallas' father, who is mistaken by Mrs. Royd for the reporter on a local journal. The cutting seems to have left one or two minor incidents unexplained.

⁂

Anthony Asquith, who directed "Pygmalion" with Leslie Howard, has caught with a nice sense of humor and poignancy the many small details which add up to "Quiet Wedding." And the cast has participated so wholeheartedly in the community spirit of the enterprise that the spectator feels himself at home. As Arthur Royd, A. E. Matthews is the sort of father for whom any girl would be grateful. Marjorie Fielding makes a kindly but not too obvious fuss as Janet's mother.

Margaret Lockwood, of "Night Train," "The Lady Vanishes," and "Girl in the News," seems here and there a little more irritated than was necessary, but her behavior cannot be said to be without provocation. Dallas is played by Derek Farr, a newcomer of pleasing aspect who acts with understatement and humor, British style.

Athene Sayler is wise and affectionate as Aunt Mary. Jean Cadell is shining and eager in the role of Aunt Florence, whose organ playing is marked not so much by lost chords as by straying ones. Frank Cellier as Dallas' father, Peggy Ashcroft as an odd, potential in-law with a pet rabbit, David Tomlinson, Sidney King, Roddie Hughes, and other players in an imposing cast add to the homely and festal atmosphere.

Sam Thal Exhibition

Sam Thal's paintings, etchings, and monotypes are to be on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through May 5. Mr. Thal is a versatile artist and a teacher, and he brings to his undertakings an admirable enthusiasm and concentration.

Visitors at Doll and Richards may differ in response to Mr. Thal's gifts as painter and print maker. In both media he shows deepening perception and subtler and more intricate handiwork. He seems to turn to brush and pigment in his more serious moments. In any event, the paintings reflect the artist's reflective moods. There are themes of purely studio contrivance; for example, a still-life, "The Bellini Print," which is painstakingly built up to a composition of manifold shapes, varied textures, and harmoniously blended hues.

Outdoors, Mr. Thal compiles his contexts of houses, trees, rocks, and people with similar responsibility and closely woven sequences. But he strives for something more, namely a quality of atmosphere. Not unlike many of his contemporaries, he favors the deeper and cooler and more somber tonalities; he wanders into the by-ways and back streets of Boston, finding themes among ramshackle, tumble-down timber houses that have seen their day.

Mr. Thal, despite a deliberate concern with masses, to the point of distortion at times, pursues a rhythmical, linear course. The graphic artist in him does not nod while he paints. The paintings are scenic, as though they were setting the stage for a drama. Sometimes he furnishes the drama as well in depictions of the underprivileged. The big city seethes with life. Mr. Thal is one among his contemporaries who seeks the people and episodes that typify the daily scene. The artist makes something striking and distinctive out of the commonplace.

The etchings show skill and imagination. Mr. Thal takes no short cuts. His plates result from patient, attentive workmanship and from a peculiar relish for the possibilities that are inherent in line. Contour, texture, pattern indication, mass and illumination are all carefully considered, and the factors of design are carefully balanced, and brought into proper relation. The subjects are often vistas of City streets, town views, and avenues of trees. They are treated sometimes rather solidly with a good deal of tonal modulation, sometimes linearly with well indicated outlines. The etchings are luminous and they are enhanced with drypoint. Mr. Thal's excellent printing contributes a good deal to the richness of his impressions.

Outstanding prints at Doll and Richards are "North End Market," a moving portrayal of the push-cart traders in Boston, "Meander Lane, South End," a handsome architectural composition, "Castle Street, Boston," "The Great Willow, Rockport," "Kitty's Lunch, Charlestown," and "Lobster Shacks."

D. A.

'The Inspector General'

For its sixty-fifth production the Harvard Dramatic Club has chosen to revive Gogol's "The Inspector General." The piece, which opened last night, will continue through Saturday evening at Brattle Hall, Cambridge.

So far as memory and available records show, this was the play's first performance in English in this vicinity. The translation used—said to have been made by two Swarthmore professors, though there was no credit in the program—is couched in the American vernacular, which is without doubt the best way of conveying the spirit of a farce from another language and another period. The settings by Rolland D. Thompson were effectively neo-Russian, and the costumes and make-up were excellently contrived. The direction of Theodore L. Squier, Jr., was well devised, after the tradition made known to us by the Moscow Art Theater.

The performance was remarkably good, quite up to the high standard established by the club. Several of the individual contributions were suprisingly expert, notably the false Revisor of Robert F. Keahy and the Governor of Earl Montgomery. These are long and difficult roles, and their exactions were met with admirable aplomb in both instances.

Particularly refreshing was the comedy of the twin Town Gossips, played by Mendy Weisgal and Andrew Gerrick. This pair, thoroughly in the vein, kept the house in an uproar while they were on the stage.

Other commendable performances were given by Jere Sheehan as the Judge, Eugene V. Dalgin as the German doctor, John LeB. Turner as the Postmaster, Jacqueline Proctor and Edith Bronson as the Governor's wife and daughter, and Donald Fine as the Revisor's servant. The response of the audience was most cordial.

L. A. S.

Plays in Prospect

The Corn Is Green—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 4. Emlyn Williams' play, about a schoolteacher in Wales, which received the New York critics' award as the best play from abroad last season. Ethel Barymore heads the cast. The play is the sixth and last in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series.

All's Fair—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, May 11. New musical show sponsored by Dwight Deere Wiman and Richard Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Ray Bolger and Constance Moore wil head the cast. Jo Mielziner is designing the scenery and Irene Sharaff the costumes.

Boston String Orchestra

Hugo Leichtentritt, the musicologist, was represented on the program of the Boston String Orchestra, given under the direction of Jules Wolffers at New England Mutual Hall last evening. Dr. Leichtentritt's piece was a Sarabande with Variations, taken from his String Quartet, Opus 1, and it seems to have had its first American presentation at this time, though the quartet has been published and available to chamber music players for over 30 years.

This only shows how a work belonging practically to Boston can stand the neglect of the town, and it illustrates further how an ensemble like the one Mr. Wolffers has instituted can pick up opportunities of new production right at home. No doubt many such changes are lying about, and in all hope the Boston String Orchestra will take advantage of them in coming seasons.

The Sarabande had to be reordered somewhat for adaptation to an augmented assemblage of strings, though not enough, probably, to alter its character. The movement, while based on an ancient style of tune and worked out according to classic method, has a fresh glow of feeling and gives the impression of something individually hit upon. It seems like a study continuing the line rather than one going back and overhauling the antique. Is not a sarabande by Bach the same? Rather than historic material in changed form, is it not an original idea of the composer?

For another word about the Leichtentritt Sarabande, it is the slow movement of a work published in 1909 and first performed that year in Berlin by the Loevenson Quartet.

Other items offered by Boston String Orchestra (third concert, first season, co-operation with Victory Book Campaign) were Concerto in G minor, Op. 2; No. 5, by Dall'Abaco; Concerto for Piano, Trumpet and Strings (Selma Pelonsky, pianist), "Holberg" Suite, by Grieg; Divertimento Op. 20, No. 1, by Weiner.

W. P. T.

'Fingers at the Window'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Fingers at the Window," a murder thriller, which came to Loew's Criterion Theater Wednesday, is a film of modest pretensions, deftly written by Rose Caylor and Lawrence P. Bachman, skillfully directed, especially in its atmospheric details, by Charles Lederer, and astutely acted by Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, Basil Rathbone, and some other people.

Mr. Ayres gives a delightful performance as a brave but "hammy" young actor who, when his show closes abruptly, becomes the friend of Edwina Brown (Miss Day), a young woman of soft eyes and a trustful nature. Oliver Duffy (Mr. Ayres) enters Edwina's life just in time to save her from one danger and then gradually realizes that she is an axe murderer's intended victim. The spectator is given an inkling early as to who the murderer is and what he is up to. Suspense comes from Edwina's narrow escapes and the obstacles encountered by Duffy in his efforts to track the criminal. Walter Kingsford, Miles Mander, and Charles D. Brown assist with capable performances.

Goldovsky Heads Opera School

Boris Goldovsky, now a member of the Faculty of the Cleveland Institute of Music and musical director of the opera department of the Berkshire Music Center, will come to Boston next September as a member of the piano department of the Longy School of Music, and to the New England Conservatory of Music as head of a new Opera School.

Mr. Goldovsky has been for five years head of the opera department at the Cleveland Institute, instructor of piano at Western Reserve University and head of the piano department at the Cleveland Music School Settlement. He is also conductor of the Philharmonic Chorus and the Singers Club in Cleveland and he has given many concerts and lectures as well as conducted opera in Cleveland and organized opera companies in Canton and Akron.

The new Opera School will train singers for the operatic stage and prepare students for future operatic leadership through practical instruction in coaching, conducting, stage direction, and in all phases of operatic production. He will give also a weekly lecture course on the history of operatic traditions.

Mr. Goldovsky will be remembered by the musical public of Boston who attended the Berkshire Music Festival last summer for his conducting of three performances of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutti." He gave two lectures this past winter at Harvard University on Tempo.

To Give Haydn Opera

The Boston University College of Music will present Haydn's comic opera, "La Canterina" ("The Songstress), and three little-known orchestral works, also by Haydn, on Friday evening, May 8, in Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue. All these musical works have been restored from original manuscripts by Dr. Karl Geiringer, and will be conducted by him.

Admission will be by ticket, and tickets may be obtained free of charge by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the College of Music Office.

'Claudia' for Service Men

A special performance of "Claudia" will be given at the Wilbur Theater Sunday night for service men. This will be another of the free evenings at the theater arranged by Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty for United States soldiers, sailors and marines. The entire cast, theater and company staffs have volunteered their services and John Golden, the producer, and the Messrs. Shubert, managers of the Wilbur, have put theater and play at the disposal of the Commissioner.

To Present 'Kind Lady'

Edward Chodorov's play, "Kind Lady," will be presented by the Footlight Club at Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 7, 8, and 9.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

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Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
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SPECIAL PERF. SUN. EVE., APRIL 26
POPULAR MAT. SATURDAY
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Book by John Cecil Holm
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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

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JOHN C. WILSON presents
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NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-8230
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JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4286
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"The Inspector General," by Gogol. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"As You Like It," by Shakespeare. 8:30.

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Lecture on music of the Middle Ages by Dr. Willi Apel in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America. 8:30. Open to the public without charge.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:25, 6, 9:30. "One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—"The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "The Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood and Derek Farr. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:35. "March of Time—America's New Army." 1, 3:10, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35.

Keith-Memorial—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—"The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 3, 6, 9:40. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6:35, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Scollay—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Fulton Lewis Travel, Washington, D. C." "Information Please," "Pilspatrick Travel, Mexico." "Lieut. James Stewart and Charlie McCarthy," "Leo Reisman and Orchestra," "Ray Whitley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 9:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—"Close Call for Ellery Queen." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Coast Guard." 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Uptown—"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Washington-Street Olympia—"The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:40, 9:55. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," James Cagney. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Jean Bennett. "Melody for Three," 2. Evenings, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney and Tyronne Power. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:59, 8. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:27, 9:27.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "What's Cookin," with the Andrews Sisters. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:05, 9:15.
Brookline: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:00, 6:50, 9:50. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:55, 5:15, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Dumbo." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Walter Huston. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and E. Lowe. 2 and 8.
University: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:35, 9:50. "The Prime Minister," John Gielgud. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Wooley and Bette Davis. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Vales. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Mr. Wise Guy," East Side Kids. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:40, 9:40.

Codman: "Dumbo." "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Strange Case of Dr. X," Lionell Atwill. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capital: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:25, 8:21. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2:14, 7, 10:19.
Park: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Dumbo." "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dumbo." 1:54, 8:09. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 4:30, 7:30.
Hyde Park: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan. 2:10, 8:10. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:43, 9:43.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and the Merry Macs. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 8:15. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 3:50, 6, 9:10.
Maplewood: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Cornel Wilde. 1:55, 7:40. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:14, 9:09.
Mystic: "A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:25. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris and John Hubbard. 3:30, 7, 9:40.
Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:18, 9:18. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1:50, 7:55. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:28, 9:33.

MEDFORD — Fellways: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. 3:35, 8:20. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 3:30, 9:15. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Dumbo." "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Road to Happiness," John Boles. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. 2 and 8.
Strand: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "All That Money Can Buy," James Craig and Ann Shirley. "Sealed Lips," Walter Gargan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. "Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. "Mr Wise Guy," East Side Kids. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone and Walter Brennan. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILL — Community Playhouse: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Dumbo." "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elizabeth Bergner. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2:14, 8:30, 9:51. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 3:31, 8:11.

Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Safety Council Starts Plan To Cut Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Formation of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, sponsored by the National Safety Council, with the aim of marshaling safety forces to reverse the direction of the rising accident line on the nation's safety graph, was announced by William A. Irvin, formerly president of the and chairman of the Fund, here. The new organization has its headquarters at No. 71 Broadway.

With men and machines working beyond normal capacity, highways overloaded with traffic and other hazards multiplied by the ever-increasing tempo of wartime activity, the safety problem has grown to such proportions that an expanded program is seen as essential to the national welfare. Especially is this true at the present time when every highly-trained man is urgently needed at his job to help increase the country's output of war materials to defeat the Axis.

Fund to Seek Local Aid

The Fund will enlist the co-operation of state and local safety councils of civic, fraternal, trade, industrial and welfare organizations and many private individual leaders behind efforts to educate the 15,000,000 industrial workers in accident-prevention techniques. Its program will supplement the Council's efforts to spread safety information to Americans at home, in the schools and on the farms and streets.

President Roosevelt and Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, hailed establishment of the fund, which is supported and manned by leaders of the nation's business and industrial interests. The fund was organized following a proclamation of President Roosevelt calling upon the National Safety Council to mobilize the country's volunteer safety resources against the rising accident toll. The President saw the fund drive as "a national necessity at this time."

"For this reason, the movement in which you are engaged must be regarded as an integral part of our national war effort and deserves the fullest support of the people of this nation," he said.

Mr. Nelson characterized the safety campaign as "an inherent part of the overall effort directed toward maximum war production."

"A vastly broader program, involving the co-operation of thousands of volunteer groups in all parts of the country, is now needed to halt the mounting drain on our war effort," he declared. "The National Safety Council is well qualified to organize and direct such a program and, for this reason, we are interested in seeing that this organization's proposed appeal to business and industry for effective co-operation is conducted under the caliber of leadership that will assure its success."

New Plan Is Praised

Safety leaders in government and industry were confident that the Fund would do effective work in reducing accidents on the nation's production line. They voiced confidence that accidents, which increased by 10 per cent the number of man-days lost in 1941 over the previous year and which are still rising, would be turned downward.

Something must be done to check the fatalities toll, which in occupational accidents alone showed increases in 1941 ranging from 25 to 77 per cent, they stressed.

The Fund will co-operate with the Safety Council in urging management to expand research activities on new safety technique, in setting up new safety councils in the 66 cities with over 50,000 population now lacking them, arranging additional regional safety conferences and conducting a nation-wide educational program conducted through the press, magazines, motion pictures and radio.

Such a program would prevent at least 750,000 accidents a year, 92,000,000 man-days of production to industry and $750,000,000 to national economy, Mr. Irvin said in an announcement of the Fund's formation. Accidents are largely needless, he stressed, recalling that in many states and communities where sound safety programs had been instituted, accidents dropped 50 per cent and more.

Many Not Adequately Protected

"In the industrial area, for example, about 25,000 industrial plants, many of which are served by the National Safety Council, now have effective safety programs," he continued, "but 171,000 plants remain which are not adequately protected. Bad conditions exist in many of the new plants mushrooming under war conditions because of the use of new materials by inexperienced workers.

"Moreover, large manufacturing plants must often rely upon the smaller ones for parts and materials used in wartime production, and many of the delays through accidents are occurring in these small plants where safeguards are insufficient. In a production program as complex as ours, a retarded schedule in one plant can impede the output in a dozen other plants a thousand miles away.

"If we are to conserve the country's productive manpower, we must develop an accident prevention program which extends far beyond the boundaries of occupational fields."

Among business leaders who helped organize the Fund were Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York; Morgan B. Brainard, President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company; Howard Coonley, chairman of the board of the Walworth Company; Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation; William S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; E. Roland Harriman, of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company; Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation; Col. John Stilwell, Vice-President of the National Safety Council; Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, and Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric Company.

Takes New Post

Old Masters

Kenneth H. Campbell

Director of the Foreign Department and Manager of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men has been appointed Chief of the Exporters Service Section of the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare.

Bankers Urge Bond Drive to Halt Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind.—Stressing the responsibility which the banker shares with the Government in the orderly financing of the war, the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association in a report to the Executive Council of the association at its annual spring meeting here said the active promotion of purchases of war bonds out of current income was the first duty of bankers and others interested in avoiding destructive inflation.

The commission, under the chairmanship of W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, said "the great danger of inflation arises from spending power in excess of the amount of goods available to be bought and when the Treasury taps this spending power through tax collections or through the sale of government securities it reduces the inflationary forces. The sale of war bonds through payroll deductions does exactly this."

Methods of Borrowing

This was cited by the report as the first and best method by which government financing may be done. A second method suggested was the borrowing of the money in the hands of individuals and corporations; a third, borrowing from commercial banks, and the "fourth and worst (short of greenbacks which are unthinkable) is borrowing from the Federal Reserve System."

The commission urged that the financing through all classes of securities be done on a fairly steady level of interest rates so that there would be no such thing as waiting for better prices.

"The present budget program of the government calls for public financing of approximately $19,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1942 and $33,500,000 000 in the fiscal year 1943," the report stated. "We can finance this vast undertaking, but the choice of methods will affect directly the efficiency of our war effort, the extent to which that effort disorganizes our economic and social structure, and our capacity to recover prosperity after the war."

Urges Short-Term Issues

Recognizing that is is inevitable that the commercial banks must purchase and carry substantial additional amounts of government securities, the commission suggested that the Treasury issue to these banks new securities with maturities ranging from one to ten years. This plan, it was said, would spread the Treasury's maturities and would give the banks well distributed portfolios with a fair yield and some market outside the banks. The report adds that with an average maturity of less than five years the banks would not be exposed to serious fluctuations in values.

"These considerations of maturity emphasize the need for financing the war on a fairly steady level of interest rates," the report continues. "Serious fluctuations in rates would cause concern and interfere with the maintenance of broad and active markets. The Treasury would be handicapped in its financial program if succeeding issues of bonds appeared at sharply rising interest rates, since investors would be tempted to wait for better rates."

Business Sees Bone Hearings On Patents as Stage Managed

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Electric's full-page ad in various leading newspapers this week telling the story of Carboloy, and the wrathful explosion of a Carboloy official last week in hearings before the Bone Patent Committee, are apparently representative of the concern and indignation with which officials and legal staff of leading American business firms in this city view the current stage-managed parade of patent and "cartel" stories in Washington.

One of the principal reasons for this feeling is that the problem before the Committee—that of freeing patents for the war—does not require this testimony at all. The President's action Tuesday seems to say as much. On Monday the chairman of the American Bar Association's patent section, Mr. Roy C. Hackley, Jr., told the Committee that manufacturers are even now free to use patents for the manufacture of war goods without fear of infringement suit under provision placed in the law in 1918 at the request of President Roosevelt, then acting Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Has Power Now

This correspondent is informed that this is so under an Act of Congress of 1910 as amended in 1918 (Ch. 114, 40, Stat. L. 705).

If so, the hearings serve no serious public purpose.

And the President a few months ago appointed a so-called National Patents Planning Commission to make a thorough study of the matter, consisting of Kettering for science, McGrady for labor, Chester Davis for the farm interest, President Gaines of Washington & Lee University for the public and Owen D. Young for industry.

And the Bone Committee already has before it a simple proposed statute which provides that whenever during a war the President finds that the manufacture, use, or sale of any commodity or the expansion of production facilities for such commodities is in the national interest, he may license use of any patent rights to whomever he wishes, at a reasonable royalty, or he may acquire patents for the Government by donation, purchase, taking or otherwise. Not one word has been spoken against the spirit or intent of this bill, and in fact it has been approved by some of the companies subpoenaed. There can be little doubt that if the Committee closed up shop immediately and recommended the bill out, it would become law without difficulty or opposition.

Strongest feeling is aroused here, however, by the fact that the testimony being taken does not even build a case for the bill. It only seems to. The bill is a war measure aimed at stopping pig-headed sabotage of the war program by the withholding of patents, but no such sabotage is shown. That is only an incorrect impression given by the testimony, which refers in all cases to pre-Pearl Harbor acts and in most cases to pre-1939 acts. It is as though a bill to make the President take the war seriously were being supported by testimony about his saying in 1940 that the public should not become discomboomerated.

Yet the committee and Justice officials seem interested in fostering rather than dissipating this mis-impression. An early committee announcement said that "other subpoenas now in preparation will carry the inquiry into additional industries where sabotage through patents is apparent." But unless new evidence against some of the numerous additional companies to be grilled produces something more than has been produced so far the word "sabotage" is slanderous.

Are the Companies Loyal?

Jersey was not found guilty of sabotaging the synthetic rubber program. Aluminum and Dow have been enormously expanding their output of airplane metals since the defense program started. Carboloy is multiplying its output this year to 45 times that of 1938 and licenses to other manufacturers to produce carboloy have been royalty-free now for over a year.

The latest date for which Remington Arms was charged with restrictive action was January, 1941, antedating lend-lease, and the charge was that Remington in compliance with a German contract withheld a German product from the British which the British say they didn't ask for anyway; so far as its relations with this government go Remington says it has licensed the U. S. government to produce this product (tetracene) at cost with no profit to Remington. Latest firm accused, Rohm & Haas, Inc., of Philadelphia, replies that "there is not now and never has been any shortage of this company's transparent methyl methacrylate plastic sheet for war purposes."

Attitude of Senator Bone

The explicit goal of Justice employees before the Committee is to show that the long hand of Hitler reached out and stunted American techincal developments in the 'thirties. But whether that charge is true or not, no effort is being made to correct the mis-impression that German patent and contract rights in this country are still retarding the war program. In point of fact and law, however, international contracts and patents are automatically suspended anyway during a war. The foreigner's power to veto licenses is lost, the patents become available to the country just as they were made available during World War I, the foreign interest comes under control of the Alien Custodian, and the worst that can happen is that royalties for the foreigner are paid in to the Alien Custodian for escrow.

Yet the attitude of the Committee is indicated by the remark of its chairman when it was announced that General Electric was trying to get a postponement of its light bulb case. Said Senator Bone:

"Does this mean that because we are in a war all criminal proceedings against great monopolistic corporations are to be suspended for the duration? I wonder if these officials would make the same request on behalf of my son if he refused to answer the draft call."

A more correct analogy would be for Senator Bone's son, for the purpose of answering the draft, to request a postponement if criminal charges had been brought against him for failing to join the National Guard in 1938.

The point is that whether what the companies did in the past was right or wrong, they are not doing it now, and furthermore to continue criminal proceedings against them at the present time instead of postponing puts a crimp in their ability to serve the country at the present moment. That point was discussed on this page on March 31 and April 2 and was apparently settled in Washington by the Administration through the March 28 exchange of letters between War, Navy, Justice, and Anti-Trust departments on one side and the President on the other. That Anti-Trust did not like this decision seems indicated in the current hearings by such statements as that of Mr. Lewin of Anti-Trust April 14 that it would be "extremely dangerous to declare a general moratorium" on anti-trust proceedings.

One of the effects, however, to be expected if these Committee hearings serve to clear the way again for these prosecutions, may have been contemplated by Donald Nelson this week when he told a Committee that he might have to draft business men. Useful top men might shrug off a civil case but they cannot shrug off a criminal indictment. They must leave Washington and go home and prepare their own defense against a possible jail sentence.

How the nature of the patent law itself virtually forced the pools and agreements now called "holding hand with Hitler," and how wasteful they actually were, will be discussed in a final article.

Drastic Excess Profits Tax Is Being Studied

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—A proposal that corporate excess profits taxes be lifted to the unprecedented level of 90 per cent was studied by the House Ways and means Committee today as it awaited details of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program expected to be announced next week.

The increase from the present 60 per cent maximum was advocated by statisticians employed at the Capitol to assist members write new tax measures and came during the committee's first-day discussion of the Administration's $7,000,000,000 tax program.

Two Uncertainities

Secretary Morgenthau's tax aides were reported to have told the committee there would be no objection to going above the 75 per cent level they recommended, but the increase should be coupled with a reduction of normal taxes.

Members said two uncertainties would have to be removed before even a tentative decision on the excess profits rate could be reached These were:

1. Reports that President Roosevelt might include in his projected price-profits control recommendations next week a request for almost confiscatory corporation taxes, combined with some form of freezing of wages.

2. Whether a formula for Government retention of the top layer of corporation profits as a postwar "nest egg"—recommended by the Treasury and several witnesses before the committee — could be agreed upon.

Morgenthau's Proposal

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has suggested that the revenue from excess profits taxes above 80 per cent be held by the Government for return to corporations after the war.

One member said that the committee would be "wasting time" if it spent the next few days debating a 75 per cent excess profits top if sufficient sentiment were to develop for a 90 per cent figure or even for a rate which would appropriate 100 per cent.

Nevertheless, the committee began its closed-door study of new taxes yesterday according to its prearranged plan, starting with a general, informal discussion of the corporation tax picture.

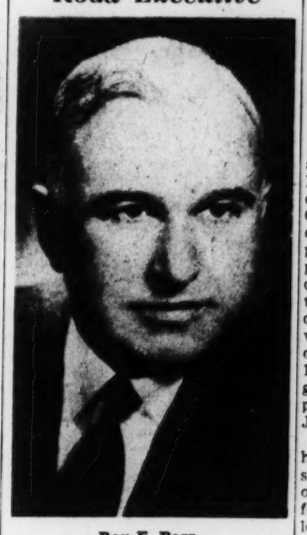
Discussion of possible new individual taxes and a sales tax will be deferred for several weeks.

Secretary Morgenthau recommended that Congress raise about $3,000,000,000 from corporations, $3,000,000,000 from individuals and $1,340,000,000 from new and increased excises.

Tungsten Price Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Metals Reserve Company has announced that, in order to stimulate domestic production of tungsten, a vital war metal, the company has extended until the end of 1943 its purchase price of $24 per ton for tungsten concentrate.

Road Executive



Roy E. Barr

Elected Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Barr will be in charge of the Illinois Central Traffic Department, succeeding the late Fred H. Law. Mr. Barr started his Illinois Central career in 1902.

War Bond Sales Campaign to Have Big Formal Opening

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The new voluntary war bond sales campaign will be launched formally tonight with a special radio program in which Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and leaders in the fields of business, agriculture and labor will participate.

The campaign has as its aim the investment of at least 10 per cent of the income of every individual in the United States in war bonds.

Invited to take part in the broadcast, over the Blue Network from 10 to 10:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, are:

Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; J. W. O'Leary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce; T. C. Cashen, chairman of the Railroad Executive's Association; and Lieut. Com. Edward H. O'Hare, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor personally by President Roosevelt for shooting down five Japanese bombers and damaging another in a five-minute encounter.

So. Pacific Head Re-elected

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of Southern Pacific Company, Armand T. Mercier was re-elected President of the company and other principal officers were reappointed. The following directors were re-elected members of the executive committee: James B. Black, Allen L. Chickering, William W. Crocker, Armand T. Mercier, Charles E. Perkins and V. H. Rossetti.

Apparel Chain Store Sales Gain Sharply

Apparel chain stores experienced another surge in retail sales in March. The monthly compilation of chain store sales released by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Incorporated, analyzing the sales reported by 34 representative companies in different branches of the chain store field, indicates that in the month of March the sales of companies in the apparel branch were over 66 per cent above those of the same companies in March, 1941. In January the sales of this group of companies had been approximately 88 per cent above January, 1941.

That phenomenal increase, it had been believed, represented in substantial measure "stocking up" on the part of consumers, who feared increasing prices and lowered quality of merchandise in the future. In February some slackening in this tendency was noticeable, although sales for the month were still nearly 44 per cent above February, 1941. It is, therefore, interesting to notice an apparent resurgence of this type of advance buying in March.

The report points out, however, the possibility that the figures for the month of March may in some degree have been distorted by Easter buying. This year Easter occurred very early in April, approximately one week previous to the date in 1941. A certain amount of Easter buying which last year was reflected in April sales this year, therefore, may be included in March figures.

The combined sales of the total group of 34 companies, while showing a substantial gain in March over the comparable month of 1941, did not evidence such a spectacular increase, the gain amounting to 24 per cent.

The detailed compilation of sales follows:

	March, 1942	March, 1941	P.C. Incr.
Mail Order	$1142,072,617	$119,815,585	18.6
Variety	119,398,308	96,782,582	23.4
Grocery	93,949,832	72,818,064	29.0
Apparel	16,336,104	9,817,625	66.4
Drug	10,731,305	9,798,325	9.5
Shoe	5,423,826	3,685,765	47.2
	$387,909,992	$312,717,946	24.0

	3 Mos. 1942	3 Mos. 1941	P.C. Incr.
Mail Order	$368,631,227	$300,362,647	22.7
Variety	330,272,661	261,690,239	26.7
Grocery	275,858,294	208,431,681	32.3
Apparel	39,156,890	23,516,055	66.5
Drug	31,703,168	28,039,685	13.1
Shoe	12,351,144	8,631,470	43.1
	$1,057,973,583	$829,641,797	27.5

1941 Plane Output Put at $1¾ Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The aircraft industry built $1,750,000,000 worth of planes, engines and propellers in 1941, Col. John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, announced. This more than tripled the 1940 production figure.

"Despite the immensity of the continuing plant expansion and labor training jobs," Col. Jouett added, "our aircraft companies are keeping up to or ahead of the schedules laid down by the Government. . . ."

Public Seen Paying 25 P. C. Less For Food Than During Last War

NEW YORK (AP)—The American public pays at least 25 per cent less today to eat out than it did during the last war—and eats lighter, but more intelligently, restaurant men say.

Max Rosoff, Times Square restaurateur who has served 2,000 meals daily for a quarter of a century, said that the nation's eating habits changed so much and so fast in that period that the industry was forced to cater differently.

"Those gastronomical days of 'Diamond Jim' Brady are over," he said. "Up to prohibition time, people ate heavily—they had those heavy, seven-course meals, two hours at a sitting.

"Any comparison of prices for a meal now and in the first war show that the cost is 25 per cent less—in some cases 40 per cent.

"The trend is to lighter meals—a streamlined version. People want more variety, smaller portions, a small fruit cup, with meat portions comparatively small."

A survey of Third-Avenue "beaneries" found their proprietors confident that their present price of 15 cents for a portion of beans wouldn't be upped.

"Been serving 'em this way for the same price for years," said Joe Calvert. "This country's got so much food we aren't worrying about food war profiteers."

Mr. Rosoff said that contributors to high restaurant food prices 25 years ago were the meatless, sugarless days.

"You won't find any restaurant men in town who are worrying about the return to sky-rocketing prices," he added.

Nelson Gets Power To Take Machinery

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has passed on to Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, the presidential power to requisition machinery in use in industrial plants when needed by the Government for the war effort.

The second war powers act gave Mr. Roosevelt that power and an executive order delegated it to Mr. Nelson. The President previously had delegated to the WPB chief the requisitioning powers granted him in the act of October 16, 1941, but that act specifically excluded the requisitioning of machinery currently in use.

Rubber Situation Analyzed

NEW YORK—A new booklet entitled "Will America Have to Jack Up Its 29,000,000 Automobiles?" by John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company, has just been published, analyzing the current rubber situation and outlook. Urging a more intensive program of rubber conservation Mr. Collyer says this can be accomplished by the wholehearted co-operation of the Government, industry, the Army and Navy and private owners of automotive equipment. The booklet also lists 10 rules for tire conservation.

Harrisburg Steel Corp. Earns Navy "E" Award

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — The Harrisburg Steel Corporation and its 2,200 employees were awarded the Navy "E" for excellence in war production.

The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U. S. N., retired. Brief addresses were made by Governor Arthur H. James, U. S. Senator James J. Davis and Congressman John G. Kunkel.

Erie Road Net Rises

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reports a net income of $929,035 for March, compared with $577,419 for the corresponding month of 1941. First quarter net income was reported as $2,330,550 against $1,401,904 for the same period last year.

Mounting Short-Term War Bond Sale Seen Leading to Chaos

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Gifford (R-Mass.) contends that the continued sale of short term war bonds "will lead to financial chaos."

He suggested in the House that the Government halt the sale of the present five and 10-year war bonds yielding 2½ per cent interest, and which may be cashed by their holders before the maturity date, and substitute 20-year bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest.

"Let's pay a higher rate over a longer period and be safer," said Mr. Gifford, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Declaring there was a danger in piling up the demand debt through the sale of the present-type bonds, he said the Government demand debt now stood at $7,500,000,000 and estimated that at the current rate it soon would reach $20,000,000,000.

Week's Power Output Lowest Since January

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported power production in the United States in the week ended April 18 totaled 3,307,700,000 kilowatt hours, smallest since January and a drop of .4 of 1 per cent from the previous week against a normal seasonal expectation for an increase.

The week before the energy output was 3,320,858,000 kilowatt hours and a year ago 2,897,307,000. This indicated the total was holding 14.2 per cent above 1941 figures.

By regions, percentage increases from the comparable 1941 week were New England 10.8, Mid-Atlantic 13.0, Central Industrial 11.6, West Central 9.0, Southern States 18.1, Rocky Mountain 2.1 and Pacific Coast 25.3.

Union Carbide Head Sees Earnings Slightly Lower

NEW YORK (AP) — Benjamin O'Shea, President of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., said at the annual stockholders' meeting that he thought earnings for the first quarter probablly would be slightly less than a year ago.

Provision for income taxes probably would be about $14,500,000 compared with $9,000,000 a year ago, he said. Reserves will be set aside on a basis of about 60 per cent of income against 45 per cent last year.

Based on present operation, Mr. O'Shea said, sales would run about $400,000,000 annually compared with $318,000,000 in 1941. Almost every plant and piece of equipment the company owns is running 24 hours a day, seven days a week, he said.

Gillette Safety Razor

NEW YORK (AP)—Gillette Safety Razor Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31 reported net profit of $837,240 or, after preferred requirements, 23 cents a common share, compared with $603,066 or 11 cents a share in the like 1941 quarter.

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RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared—payable May 1, 1942, to stockholders of record April 24, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, April 21, 1942

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, an interim cash dividend of 15 cents per share on the Common Stock was declared—payable May 1, 1942, to stockholders of record April 24, 1942.

JAMES H. ORR, President
Boston, April 21, 1942

Pearl Buck
WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR IN THE ORIENT?
in the APRIL 25 issue of the

Weekly Magazine Section

Here is a pointed warning from this world-acknowledged authority on the Chinese people which you cannot afford to miss. The Christian Science Monitor is privileged to give its readers Pearl Buck's own idea of what we *should* be fighting for in the Orient. If you have friends who are interested in Asiatic affairs, order extra copies of the April 25 issue for them by using the coupon below.

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Please send to the address below.....copies of the April 25 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, for which remittance is enclosed, at the rate of 5c a copy (or 4c, if 12 or more copies are delivered to the same address).

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1942

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	257,030
1942 volume to date	34,828,574
1941 volume to date	40,785,469

Stocks Resume Decline After Steady Period

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Pressure on the stock market was renewed today and leaders generally gave up a substantial part of the gains recorded on the recent rally from nine-year lows.

Prices were down from the start in virtually all departments. Light selling persisted throughout, and near the close declines ranging from fractions to around 2 points were widely distributed. Volume was around 400,000 shares, a fair increase over yesterday's small dealings.

The market's general heaviness was associated with President Roosevelt's forthcoming disclosure of the Government's anti-inflation program.

U. S. Steel, Anaconda, Kennecott, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, and Standard Oil (N. J.) were among the prominent issues posting new lows for a year or more. Others in the minus division were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Harvester, Boeing, United Aircraft, Western Union, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Slipping off in an uneven curb were Alumium of America, American Cyanamid, Fairchild Engine, Heyden Chemical and Phoenix Securities. N. J. Zinc, Pantepec Oil, and Creole Petroleum registered slight gains.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today with declines of fractions to around a point in the majority as the final hour approached. A few rails and specialties countered the general trend with moderate improvement.

Attracting sufficient support to hold fractions to around a point higher were Hudson & Manhattan income 5s, Ann Arbor 4s, Laclede Gas 5½s, New York Dock 5s, Third Avenue 5s and New York Central 5s.

Lagging most of the time were International Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, Republic Steel 4½s and Texas Co. 3s.

U. S. Governments gave up minor amounts on the stock exchange and over the counter coincident with Washington news that the Treasury would do some new financing next month.

Most foreign dollar loans were steady.

Declines in Grain Prices Halt Rally

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Losses of a cent a bushel or more in grain futures and about 3 cents in soybeans today brought to an abrupt halt the market's slow recovery during the first half of the week.

Soybeans dropped 3 cents soon after the opening, due to indications that there will be no upward revision of fats and oil price ceilings, and this unsettled grains. Later, it became apparent that milling and flour trade support was not in evidence in the wheat pit as it had been earlier in the week. The favorable crop outlook, scarcity of storage space and uneasiness pending presidential statements on the anti-inflation program were bearish factors.

Marine Rates Hit 30 P. C. to Orient

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—War risk rates on cargo shipments between the Americas and the east coast of India and also Ceylon, via the Cape of Good Hope, have been set at 30 per cent from a previous rate of about 25 per cent, marine underwriters said today.

Shipments to and from United States Gulf ports were set at 27 per cent.

Rates between the United States and Canada were advanced from 9 to 12 per cent. The 9 per cent rate on shipments to and from U. S. Gulf ports remained the same.

Market Generally Steady in London

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The stock market closed generally steady today after quiet trading. Kaffirs were strong on Cape Town support but ended below the day's best levels after profit-taking.

Industrials mostly were inactive but steady. Home rails were firm while oils were irregular.

British funds were maintained. In the foreign list Brazilian and Chinese bonds improved.

U. S. Halts Benzene Use As Gasoline Anti-Knock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has halted the use of benzene as an anti-knock ingredient in motor fuel because it is needed for synthetic rubber.

The War Production Board order was effective immediately, but allowed any producer or distributor to use in the next 30 days one sixth of the amount he used in the three months ended March 31.

Use of benzene in aviation fuel with an octane rating higher than 87 was exempted.

Benzene is a principal source of styrene, one of the important ingredients of buna synthetic rubber.

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr22
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¾	Adams Exp .60g	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr14
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
38¼	30¼	Air Reduct (1a)	16	31¼	29⅞	29⅞	—⅝
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	—¼
⅜	5/16	Alleghany Corp	5	⅜	5/16	5/16	—1/16
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	Apr22
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	3¾	3½	3½	—¼
17	10¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr22
22¼	17¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	5	18	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr21
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	123	121	121	—1½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	12¼	Allied Mills 1¼g	8	12¼	12	12¼	—½
6⅛	4½	Allied Strs (.15e)	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	—⅛
30⅛	23½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	23⅞	22¾	22¾	—1¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	Apr22
1½	1	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Apr22
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	45	45	45	Apr22
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Apr21
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	2	27	26¼	26¼	—¾
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr22
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	Apr22
33	24⅜	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	—⅝
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	1	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	—1
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	+½
33	25	Am Car & Fdy	1	25¼	24½	24½	—1
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—3⅛
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	69	69	69	—1
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr16
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22¾	17	Am Crys Sugar	4	17	15¾	15¾	—1¼
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	6	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr20
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	19	Am Export L ½e	1	19	19	19	Apr21
⅛	1/16	Am & For Pow	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Apr20
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18	18	18	Apr20
28	18¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	21⅝	21½	21½	—½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—⅜
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr20
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr22
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	8	38½	38⅛	38⅛	—⅜
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Apr22
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr22
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	6	6	6	6	Apr17
10¼	7⅛	Am Locomotive	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	+¼
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr22
23¾	16½	Am Metal (¼e)	4	16½	16½	16½	
¾	½	Am Power & Lt	8	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅝	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—½
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	23	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
12	10	Am Roll Mill ¼e	18	10⅛	10	10	—¼
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	2	5	5	5	Apr22
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr21
43	37¾	Am Smelt (½e)	5	39	38⅛	38¼	—¾
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135	135	135	—⅛
34¼	29⅜	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Apr22
20⅞	16½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	5	17⅛	17	17	—¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	2	10½	10½	10½	+¼
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	10	17¾	17½	17¾	+½
97⅞	78⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	—½
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19¼	19	19	—⅛
134¾	113	Am Tel & Tel(9)	30	113½	111½	111½	—2¼
49⅜	34¼	Am Tob (1e)	2	34	34	34	—¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	3	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
143½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	122¾	122¾	122¾	Apr22
5	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	4	4	4	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	11	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
116½	110	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	100¾	—⅝
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
70¼	45	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	7	4	3⅞	4	Apr21
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	+¼
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	24¼	Anaconda (½e)	24	24½	24	24	—¾
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr18
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr21
35	29	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	29	29	29	Apr21
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109¾	109⅛	109¾	+⅜
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	56¾	56¼	56¼	—¾
68	53	Arm Ill pf	1	53	53	53	Apr20
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	6	23	22	22	—⅞
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr20
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
6¾	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	14	35⅜	34⅝	34¾	—⅞
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	65¼	64¾	64¾	—1⅝
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	—⅞
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36⅛	36	36	—1
23½	16⅜	Atl Refining (1)	29	16¼	15½	16	—⅜
109¼	102½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	Apr16
7	6	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
50¼	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	49	49	49	—2
9½	7¾	Atlas Tack(.30g)	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr21
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅝	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	10	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr22
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	Apr17
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	9	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	Apr21
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr21
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr17
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr21
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Feb 5
110¾	69	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	67	67	67	Apr15
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7	7	7	—2
16½	14¼	Bell Airc (2g)	3	14¼	14	14	—⅛
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	26	34⅜	32½	32⅝	—¼
14	11	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	—1½
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	50	50	50	
24¼	18¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	18½	18½	18½	Apr21
66⅞	54¼	Beth Steel (1½e)	10	56	55¼	55¼	—¼
121	113	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	113	113	113	—1½
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	+¾
7⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14½	12¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
21⅛	15¾	Boeing Airplane	18	16¼	15½	15½	Apr22
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	—¾
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—¾
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	12	18¾	18½	18⅝	—⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	16	22¼	21½	21½	—⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	—⅞
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr20
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	—1⅜
9¼	7¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr15
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	8	18	17¾	17⅞	Apr22
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Apr17
½	1/16	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	—¾
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
9¾	7¼	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	7	7⅛	7	7	Apr16
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	—¼
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10	10	10	Apr15
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Apr20
3⅜	2⅜	Budd Mfg	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr16
26	20½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	20¾	20½	20½	Apr22
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	—⅜
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr20
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	6	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	6	6⅛	6	6	
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅛	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	4	12¼	11⅞	12	Apr21
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Apr22
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr22
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	14	14	14	
12½	9⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	30½	Cannon Mills ½e	3	30¼	30	30	—½
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr20
27¾	24	Carpenter S ½e	1	25	25	25	+1
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr20
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	2	57	57	57	—½
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	31	30½	30½	Apr22
21¼	15⅛	Celanese (½e)	5	15¾	15½	15½	—⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅝	16⅛	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr15
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	3	16	15½	15½	—½
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	—¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr22
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17	17	17	Apr16
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
6¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	29	28⅜	27¾	27¾	—¾
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Apr21
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Apr15
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	11/16	11/16	Apr20

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3⅛	Chi & E Ill A	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	—¼
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
13½	9⅝	Chi Great W pf	13	10⅜	10	10⅛	—⅜
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr22
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	6	15⅛	14½	14½	—¾
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	—1⅜
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—⅛
⅜	3/16	Chi Rock Is & P	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	Apr17
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	11/32	11/32	11/32	Apr20
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	—⅛
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr20
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr21
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	69	53½	52	52¼	—1¾
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—¼
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	31½	31½	31½	—¼
29	23⅝	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Apr17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	33⅛	33	33	—⅜
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	26¼	26	26	—¼
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	3	65½	65½	65½	—1½
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59¾	59½	59½	Apr22
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (½)	8	12¼	12	12	—½
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Apr21
18⅛	14¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14	14	14	—¼
13⅝	8½	Colum Br A .30e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13½	8⅞	Colum Br B .30e	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¾
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1½
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5½	5½	5½	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	4	61	60¼	60¼	—¾
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	6	17⅜	16¾	16¾	—½
100	91⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	+⅛
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	6	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Apr14
9¾	8	Coml Solv (.55g)	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
11/16	1/16	Com'th & South	24	1/16	1/16	1/16	
44½	25½	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	25½	25	25	—½
23¾	17½	Com Edis (1.80)	21	18⅛	17½	17¾	—⅜
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr20
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)		12⅝	12½	12½	Apr22
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	16	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	—⅜
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	4	10	10	10	—⅛
7⅜	5¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	20	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	83¼	82½	82½	Apr22
⅛		Cons Film Ind	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	2	7	7	7	—½
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	23	2	1⅞	2	Apr21
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	92	5	4⅞	5	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr22
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—⅞
96¼	83¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Apr18
13½	12	Container (½e)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
103½	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	Apr18
27¼	22	Cont Can (½e)	7	22⅜	22	22	—⅜
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅜
42	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—½
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	17¼	Cont Oil Del ¼e	7	17⅝	17	17	—1⅛
19⅞	17⅜	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	17½	17	17	—⅝
12½	9¼	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	43¾	43⅜	43½	—¼
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
⅝		Coty Internat'l	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr15
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	3	10½	10½	10½	—¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr22
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	1	16	16	16	
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35	35	35	Apr22
11⅞	10⅜	Crown Zel (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—¼
36	27	Crucible Stl (1g)	6	28	27	27	—1½
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	70	69	69	—1
9	6	Cuban-Am Sug	4	6⅜	6	6	—⅜
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	77	77	77	Apr17
13¼	9½	Cudahy Pack	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	14	14	14	Apr21
⅞		Curtis Publish	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¾	14⅜	Curtis P p pf (3)	3	14½	14¼	14¼	—¾
9⅛	6⅞	Curtiss-W (1g)	45	7¼	7	7	—¼
25⅞	21⅛	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	15	22	22	22	—¼
17¾	13⅜	Cutler-H (.35e)	4	14¼	13¾	13¾	—½
		D					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	1	3	3	3	Apr22
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr22
11⅝	8¾	Davison C (.60g)	3	9¼	9	9¼	
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	7	20⅜	19½	19½	—1
29	27	Deere pf (1.40)	4	27⅛	27	27	Apr22
11⅞	10	Deisel W-G (1½)	2	10	10	10	—½
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅜
4⅞	3⅛	Del Lack & West	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—¼
½	1/16	Den&Rio G W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit Ed (.70e)	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	
27¼	18½	Diam Match ¾e	2	18½	18½	18½	Apr22
38⅜	34	Diam Mat pf 1½	1	34	34	34	Apr17
9⅜	8½	Diam T Mot (1)	1	9	9	9	Apr22
18	16½	Dist C-Sea h2.22	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr22
79½	70	Dist C-Sea pf (5)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	
9	8	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Apr18
21	16¾	Doehler D (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—½
13⅛	8	Dome Min(h.90e)	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
70½	57¾	Douglas Air (5g)	3	57	57	57	—¾
124¼	97	Dow Chem (3)	6	99¾	99½	99½	—½
15⅛	13⅛	Dresser Mfg 1½g	2	14½	14½	14½	+⅜
4¼	3	Dunhill Int	2	3	3	3	Apr17
9½	8	Duplan (.60g)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
144	103	du Pont deN 1¼e	38	109	106½	107	—2⅜
126½	120¼	du Pont pf (4½)	6	121½	120½	120½	—½
		E					
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr17
141	111½	Eastman (6a)	6	112⅜	110	110	—2¾
31⅞	27	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	28	28	28	—⅝
15	13¾	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—½
⅞	9/16	El&Mus Ind .06e	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
24⅞	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	19	24¼	23½	23½	—⅝
13⅜	10¾	Elec Boat (.90g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
1⅜	¾	El Power & Lt	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	
32¾	16	El P&L $6pf .60k	1	15	15	15	—1¼
35¼	18	El P&L $7pf .70k	2	18	18	18	—½
32⅝	29	El Storage Bat 2	1	30	30	30	—½
26⅜	20⅝	El Paso N G 2.40	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	—¼
49	44¼	Endi-John (3)	3	41	40⅜	40⅜	—⅜
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
66	43	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	43	43	43	Apr10
73	51	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 31
¼		Equit Off Bldg	3	¼	¼	¼	Apr22
7⅛	5	Erie RR	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—¼
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	21	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
44	32⅜	Erie RR pf A(5)	2	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	—¼
2½	1½	Eureka V Clean	3	2⅛	2	2	Apr17
5¾	4¼	Evans Products	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
26	21¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	2	24	24	24	Apr22
¾	11/16	Exchange Buffet	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr22
		F					
37¼	29½	Fairb Morse (2a)	2	30	30	30	
29¾	20⅜	Fajardo S (½e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
8¼	6⅜	Fed Lt & T (1)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—¼
24½	20	Fed Mng & S 1e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
10½	8	Fed Mogul (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr(.10e)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
18⅛	12¼	Fed D Str (1.40)	1	13	13	13	
87	77	Fed D Str pf 4¼	1	79	79	79	Apr10
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
41¾	31¾	Fid P Fire 1.60a	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅜
16⅝	13⅜	Firestone (½e)	6	14½	14¼	14¼	Apr21
92	88¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Apr16
39½	32	First Nat Str 2½	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr21
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	3	11	10½	10½	
96½	90	Flintkote pf 4½	1	90	90	90	Apr11
20	15	Florence St ½e	2	16½	16	16	—½
21¾	18	Florsheim A (2)	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3½	Follansbee Steel	1	3½	3½	3½	
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	Apr22
12⅞	10½	Foster Wheeler	2	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅜
10¼	7	Francisco Sugar	2	7	7	7	
38¾	31¾	Freeport S (2)	5	29½	29½	29½	—2¼
19	16⅛	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr14
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr21
2⅜	1⅝	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	7	2	1¾	2	Apr22
11	8⅞	Gair pf (1.20)	4	9½	9½	9½	Apr22
5⅝	2¾	Gar Wood In .40	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	6⅝	Gar Wood pf(½)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10¼	8½	Gaylord C (½a)	4	8⅝	8½	8½	Apr22
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Apr22
5¼	3½	Gen Am I (¼g)	2	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
104	98	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Apr17
46¾	36	Gen Am Trans 3g	1	36	36	36	—1
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak (.10e)	5	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
3¾		Gen Bronze	2	3	3	3	
3	2¼	Gen Cable	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅜	6⅞	Gen Cable A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
90¼	81	Gen Cab' pf 3½k	1	81	81	81	Apr15
20	17½	Gen Cigar	2	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
28⅜	22⅜	Gen Elec (.70e)	78	22½	22	22⅛	—⅜
40½	24½	Gen Foods (.90e)	12	25	24¾	24¾	—⅜
116	112	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Apr17
1⅜	¾	Gen G & E A	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	+⅛
83	69	Gen Mills (4)	3	69½	69½	69½	Apr18
35⅜	30	Gen Motors (½e)	81	34¼	33	33	—1¼
126	122	Gen Motor pf (5)	5	123⅜	123⅛	123⅛	—⅞
3⅛	1⅞	Gen Out Ad .20e	4	2	1⅞	2	
30	16½	Gen Out Ad A 4	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
5¾	4½	Gen P Ink (.15e)	7	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr22
½	⅜	Gen Pub Service	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12⅛	10⅜	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	4	11¼	11	11	—⅛
⅛		Gen Real & Util	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	—⅛
27	23	Gen Real & U pf	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Apr20
19¼	15⅜	Gen Refract .35e	4	16	15½	15½	Apr14
10	8⅞	Gen Shoe (1)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
20	13½	Gen Tel (1.60)	2	14¾	14½	14½	Apr22
12⅞	10¾	Gen Thea Eq ¼e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16½	12½	Gen Time (¼e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅜
8⅞	7½	Gen T & R (½e)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	Apr21
4	3	Gillette (.45g)	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
48⅝	40⅝	Gillette S pf (5)	1	44	44	44	Apr17

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4½	Gimbel Bros	3	4½	4½	4½	—¼
65½	58	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	54	54	54	—4
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	2	13	13	13	Apr22
44	37¾	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Apr22
11/16	⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	
2⅜	2	Goebel Brew .20	7	2	2	2	Apr18
15½	13	Goodrich (2g)	5	15	14¾	15	—⅜
65	56	Goodrich pf (5)	5	64⅜	64	64½	—½
14¼	10¼	Goodyear (⅜e)	5	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—⅝
71	60½	Good T&R pf (5)	1	71	71	71	Apr22
2⅜	1¾	Goth Hosiery	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
1	⅝	Graham-Page	20	⅞	¾	¾	—1/16
5½	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	1	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
7⅜	6	Grand Union	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Granite C S .35g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
31	26	Grant (WT)1.40a	1	26	26	26	Apr16
25	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr 9
17¼	15½	Gt Nor I Or ct 2g	4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
25⅜	21¼	Gt North pf (2g)	3	22⅜	22	22	—½
28¼	22½	Gt West Sug (2)	1	23⅝	23	23	
33½	25½	Green (HL)(2a)	2	25½	25¼	25½	
12¾	10	Greyhound (1)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
11⅛	10⅝	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	10	10	10	—½
14⅜	10½	Grum Airc 1½g	3	10¾	10½	10½	—½
3⅞	2½	Guantan Sugar	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
4	2¼	Gulf Mob&Ohio	1	2½	2½	2½	
29¾	20½	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	1	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
		H					
25	22½	Hack Wat (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr20
10¼	8¾	Hall Print (1a)	1	9	9	9	Apr17
10½	9	Hamil W (¼e)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr21
16⅜	13½	Harb-Walk (⅜e)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
4½	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr18
1⅞	1⅛	Hayes Mfg	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
7⅛	6⅝	Hayes Indus ½e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
93½	81	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	82	82	82	
4⅝	4⅜	Hecker Prod	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—1½
57	47	Helme G W 2⅜e	1	47	47	47	—⅛
12¾	11⅜	Hercul Mot (¼e)	2	11½	11½	11½	Apr22
72	53¾	Herc Powd .60e	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Apr22
40¾	30¼	Hershey Ch (3)	2	31½	31½	31½	—1⅜
102½	79	Hersh cv pf (4a)	3	82	81½	81½	Apr17
13½	12½	Hinde & D (¼e)	5	12¾	12⅜	12¾	Apr22
13⅝	11	Hires C E (1.20a)	3	11½	11	11½	Apr21
19	14¼	Holland F (2)	5	18½	18½	18½	+¼
6¾	6	Hollander (¼e)	3	6	6	6	
18⅝	14	Holly Sugar(½e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr18
38¼	22½	Homestake 1.20	12	25⅛	24½	24½	—¼
34	27	Houd Her A 2½	1	32½	32½	32½	—½
10⅝	8¼	Houd Her B ¼e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr20
44	32	Household (4)	5	32½	32½	32½	—¼
105	98½	Household pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Apr21
3¼	2½	Houston Oil	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Apr18
34¾	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	1	31	31	31	—⅛
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	½	½	½	—½
4	2	Hudson & M pf	3	3	2¾	2¾	Apr20
21	16⅝	Hudson B (h2g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+¼
4⅝	3⅛	Hudson Motor	5	4	4	4	—¼
1⅜	11/16	Hupp Motor	15	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
		I					
8	5⅜	Illinois Central	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	—¼
18¾	13¾	Ill Central pf	1	14	14	14	—¼
9¾	6½	Indian Refin	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
16⅜	10½	Indpls P&L 1.60	15	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅜
27	23	Indust Rayon (2)	1	23	23	23	Apr21
100	75	Inger-Rand 1½e	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	—¼
74½	58	Inland Steel (4)	6	57½	56	56	—2
12⅜	9⅜	Inspirat Cop ¼e	7	9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
6⅜	5½	Insuran ct (.20)	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
23½	19¾	Interchem (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	—¾
10⅜	5½	Intercon R (.40g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8	6⅛	Interlake (¾g)	12	6¼	6	6	—¼
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	119	116½	116½	—4
52	41	Int Harvest (2)	35	41⅞	40¼	40⅜	—1¾
160½	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	152½	152½	151½	Apr21
¾	⅛	Int Hydro El A	1	½	½	½	Apr22
12⅛	6¼	Int Mer Marine	5	6¾	6½	6½	—⅛
5	3⅛	Int Min'ls (new)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
39¾	38	Int Minerals 4 pf	1	39½	39½	39½	
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
3	2	Int Mining (¼g)	4	2	2	2	Apr17
28¾	25	Int Nick Can (2)	26	25¾	25	25	—¾
130	126¾	Int Nick pf (7)	3	129	128¾	129	Apr17
15¾	10⅞	Int Paper Co	27	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	—⅞
60⅜	51	Int Paper pf (5)	3	53	52¼	52¼	Apr22
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	Apr22
48¼	39	Int Salt (½e)	2	40	40	40	
32	27½	Int Shoe (.90e)	3	28	27¼	27¼	—1¼
39	32	Int Silver (1e)	1	32	32	32	Apr22
96	96	Int Silver pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Apr13
2¾	1½	Int Tel & Tel	5	2⅛	2	2	
2⅞	2	Int T & T for ct	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9¼	7⅛	Interst Dept ½e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅜
9	8	Intertype (¼e)	2	8⅛	8	8	Apr17
32⅜	26⅛	Island Crk C½e	2	26⅝	26½	26½	Apr20
		J—K					
8	5⅝	JarvisWB (1¼g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	—⅛
33½	19½	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	20⅜	20	20	+⅛
107⅞	95	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	95	95	95	Apr 4
62½	52	Johns-M (¼e)	2	53½	52½	52½	—1
24¾	19¼	Jones & L Stl ¾e	17	19½	18⅝	18¾	—1⅛
64	55⅜	Jones & L pf A 5	1	56¼	56⅛	56¼	—1
79⅞	67	Jones & L pf B 5	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr21
11	8½	Joy Mfg (1.20)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	—¼
7⅛	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—¼
4⅜	2¾	Kan City South	1	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr22
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	18½	18½	18½	—½
8	6	Kaufmann (.30e)	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
8	7	Kayser (J)(¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr17
12⅞	10⅜	Kelsey-H A 1k	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	—¼
7⅛	4⅜	Kelsey-H B	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr22
37½	30	Kennecott (½e)	21	29¾	29½	29½	—½
13½	11¾	Keystone (.35e)	9	13⅛	12½	12½	—½
29	25⅜	Kimberly-Clk(1)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅜
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr17
22⅞	17	Kresge (SS) 1.20	5	17¾	17½	17½	Apr21
3¼	3⅛	Kresge Dept Str	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr17
27	19¾	Kress SH (1.60)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
29½	24	Kroger Groc (2)	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
		L					
12¾	11⅛	Lambert (1½)	1	12	12	12	+⅛
9¾	8¾	Lane Bryant (1)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	Apr20
18⅞	15½	Lee R & T (¾e)	1	15½	15½	15½	—½
23⅛	18⅝	Lehigh P C ¾e	2	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	3	1	1	1	
14¼	8½	Lehigh Val C pf	6	12¾	12½	12½	—½
4	2¾	Lehigh Val RR	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
21⅜	17¾	Lehman Corp 1	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	+¼
13	12⅛	Lehn & Fink .35e	4	12	12	12	—¼
20½	18⅛	Lerner Stores 2	4	19	19	19	Apr20
23⅝	20⅛	Lib-O-F Gl (½e)	6	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
5¼	4	Lib. McN&L .45e	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
33	20	Life Savers 1.60a	1	23	23	23	Apr22
73½	50½	Liggett & My(4)	1	51	51	51	Apr22
74½	51	Lig & My B (4)	21	51½	51	51	
75	164½	Lig & My pf (7)	2	165	165	165	+½
19	16¾	Lily Tulip (1½)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr15
32⅜	24	Lima Loco (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
34	30	Link Belt (2)	2	29	29	29	—1½
10⅜	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
15½	12½	Liquid Carb (1)	3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
24⅛	17⅛	Lockheed Air 2g	14	18¼	17¼	17¼	—1¼
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2)	13	38⅞	37¾	38	—1
42½	35½	Lone Star (3)	2	37⅜	36⅛	36½	Apr22
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell Lb A	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Apr21
15¼	11¾	Lorillard P (¼e)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
76½	65½	Lou & Nash (2e)	1	65	65	65	—¾
18¼	11¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	13	13	13	—⅝
		M—N					
23¼	15¼	Mac A & F 1.15e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
35⅜	28¼	Mac' Truck (3g)	3	29⅜	29	29	—1⅛
21⅛	18	Macy (RH)(2)	4	18⅛	18	18	
13⅝	11¼	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr17
27¾	21½	Magma Cop ½e	1	22	22	22	Apr18
4⅝	3	Manati Sugar	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6¼	5¾	Mandel Bros ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	—¼
19⅝	13¼	Manh Shirt (1)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	Apr16
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	2	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2⅞	Marine Mid .10e	5	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
12⅝	8½	Marsh Field (.80)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—¼
26⅛	19⅞	Martin G L (3g)	5	20	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
6⅛	3¾	Martin-Parry	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr21
27⅛	24	Masonite Cp (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
24½	20	Master El (2.40)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¾
29⅛	21½	Math Alk (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	
46½	33	May Dept Str (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Apr22
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
18	16	Maytag pf (3)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr22
10⅞	9	McCall Cp (1.40)	3	9¾	9⅝	9½	Apr22
14	11¼	McCrory Strs (1)	2	11½	11	11	—1
108¼	100	McCrory pfww 5	2	100	100	100	Apr 9
17⅛	14	McGraw Elec (2)	3	14½	14	14	Apr17
8	6½	M'Graw-Hill .15e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr15
32⅜	28⅛	McIntyre h2.22a	1	29	29	29	Apr22
12⅜	9¾	McKess & R ½e	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
108⅝	104	McKes & R pf 5¼	1	104	104	104	Apr16
7¼	5⅝	McLellan (.40e)	2	6	6	6	+⅛
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (¼e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
72	66	Mead pfB ww5½	1	66	66	66	M'r 12
32	23	Melville (2)	2	23	23	23	—½
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co (½e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
29⅛	21	Merch & Min 1½e	3	22½	21½	22½	Apr16
30½	24⅞	Mesta Mach 1½e	3	25⅛	25½	25½	Apr21
7⅛	5	Miami Cop (¼e)	4	5⅝	5	5	—¼
16	12⅛	Mid-Cont (.40e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—¼
23¼	17	Midland Stl(½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr22
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	6	38⅞	38½	38½	—½
3⅛	2	Minn-Moline	2	2	2	2	—⅛
67	60	Minn-M pf 1⅝k	1	61	61	61	Apr21
12	9½	Mission C (.85g)	3	9	9	9	—¼
¾		Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅞	12¼	Mohawk C (½e)	16	12¼	12¼	12¼	
91	68½	Monsanto (2)	5	70¼	69⅝	69¾	—1¼
110⅞	104	Mons C pf C st 4	30	103½	103	103	—1
28⅞	23⅝	Montg Ward (1e)	25	25	24	24¼	—¾
42⅛	37½	Morrell J (2)		42½	42	42	M'r 12
8⅜	6¼	Motor Prod (1g)	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
12¼	10	Motor Wh (.20e)	5	10	9⅞	10	
25⅝	22½	Mueller Br (½e)	3	22½	22½	22½	—½
3¼	2⅜	Mullins Mfg B	2	3	2¾	3	Apr17
13½	11½	Munsing (2½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr21
69¾	53½	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	53	53	53	—½
5⅝	4⅝	Murray Cp (½g)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
39⅜	31	Myers Bro (½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr21
2⅝	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr20
5⅝	3⅜	Nash-Kelv (½e)	26	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
18	16½	Nat Acme (½e)	4	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—⅝
3⅞	3⅛	Nat Auto Fib	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Apr21
6⅝	5⅜	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
8½	6⅜	Nat Aviat (.55g)	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
16	13½	Nat Bisc (1.60)	6	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
166½	151	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	151	151	151	Apr21
15	12½	Nat Bd & Sh .60	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
5½	3¾	Nat Can (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
14¾	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	1	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
9⅛	8⅜	Nat Cylinder .20e	1	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
14⅞	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	12	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Nat Dept Stores	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—½
9⅛	8⅞	Nat D Str pf(.60)		8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr 9
22⅞	18	Nat Dist (2)	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
16½	14¼	Nat En & S ⅜e	2	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	Apr12
4⅝	4	Nat Gyps (.40g)	1	4	3⅞	4	
16¼	12⅜	Nat Lead (½)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	—¼
168	150	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	150	150	150	Apr21
17¾	15⅜	Nat M&S (¼e)	3	15⅝	15	15	—½
35	30¾	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	—½
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
53½	46¼	Nat Steel (3)	1	46	45½	45½	—¾
6⅛	4⅝	Nat Supply	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
63	52	Nat S 5½pf 1⅜k	1	53	53	53	Apr13
16⅜	12	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	12	11½	11½	—¾
3¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
9⅛	6¾	Natomas (1)	2	7	7	7	
7	5¾	Nehi Cp(.27½e)	29	6⅛	5¾	5¾	—⅜
14¼	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr 6
35	30	Newberry (2.40)	1	32	32	32	—1
30½	22½	Newmont M ⅜e	3	22½	22½	22½	—½
11⅜	7¾	Newport Ind .20e	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
25½	20	Newpt N Ship 1e	12	19¾	18⅝	18½	—1
109½	107	Newp N S pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr20
32¼	26	NY Air Br (1e)	4	26¼	26	26	Apr14
10	7	NY Central RR	27	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
17⅛	12¾	NY Chi & St L	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—¼
51	39⅛	NY Chi & St Lpf	12	41¼	39	39⅛	—2⅜
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnibus 2	9	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1⅝
6	4¾	NY Dock	2	5	4¾	4¾	Apr14
15½	12¾	NY Dock pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr21
¾	⅝	NY NH & H RR	6	½	½	½	
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	4	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
¾	½	NY Ont & West	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	Apr22
30¾	23¾	NY Shipbldg(3g)	7	24	23½	23½	—¼
23⅝	20	Noblitt-Spk(½e)	1	20	20	20	Apr17
192	143	Norf & West (10)	1	150	150	150	Apr21
14	11	No Am Av (2g)	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
10⅝	6½	No Am Co (.36f)	8	6¾	6½	6⅝	—⅛
52⅝	42	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	41	41	41	—1
53	41	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	41½	41½	41½	Apr22
7	4½	Northern Pacific	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
108½	100	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Apr20
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	8½	Norwich Ph .20e	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
		O					
8⅛	6½	Ohio Oil (½g)	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
21½	17	Oliver Farm ½e	2	21	20⅝	20⅝	—½
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	18	4½	4	4¼	+⅜
3⅜	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	3	3	3	
13⅝	11½	Otis Elev (.40e)	2	11⅝	11½	11½	—¼
6⅛	4¾	Otis Steel	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	2	52¾	52½	52½	—1½
22¾	20	Out M & M (½e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 30
54	43½	Owens-Ill (1e)	6	44½	44¼	44½	
		P—Q					
8⅞	6¾	Pac Am Fish 1g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
15	7	Pac Fin Cp (1.20)	16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr21
20	16	Pac G & E (2)	9	16½	16¼	16⅜	—⅛
31	23	Pac Lighting (3)	2	23⅛	23	23	
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills (½e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	3	1½	1⅜	1½	
5⅞	5⅛	Pac West Oil	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	55	2⅛	2	2	
17⅜	11⅞	Pan Am Air (1g)	14	12¼	11¾	12	—¼
8⅝	7½	Pan Am Pet ¼g	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr22
1⅜	1	Panhandle (.10e)	22	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
26	22	Paraffine (2)	1	22	22	22	—1
15⅜	12½	Param Pict (¼e)	33	12½	11⅞	12	—⅛
114⅛	103	Param 1 pf (6)	3	102½	100½	100½	—3½
17	15¼	Park & Tilford	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr20
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah (.10g)	6	1½	1½	1½	
29¼	19⅞	Parke Davis .70e	8	20	20	20	—⅛
17½	15½	Parker Rust (1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	—½
½	3/16	Parmelee Trans	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	+1/16
20½	13⅝	Patino M 1¼e	5	17½	17½	17½	—¼
55½	44	Pen & Ford (¾e)	4	44¾	44	44	Apr15
80½	61	Penney (JC)(3)	3	61	61	61	
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	2	2	1¾	2	Apr22
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
44	38½	Penn-Dix pf ¾k	1	41	41	41	M'r 3
13½	12½	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr14
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (2g)	60	20¼	20	20	—⅛
23⅛	19⅞	Peoples Dr (1.60)	1	19	19	19	—¼
46⅞	36	People GL&C(4)	2	36	36	36	Apr20
1⅛	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
21	15⅜	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	28	19	17⅞	18	—1
7½	5	Pere Marquette	1	5	5	5	Apr22
27¼	23	Pet Milk (1)	2	23	23	23	M'r 30
6	4¼	Petrol C (.45g)	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5½	5½	5½	
32¾	25⅞	Phelps D (.40e)	17	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—¾
40½	28½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	—¾
10¾	8⅜	Philco Corp(¼e)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Apr21
75	55¾	Philip Morris 3a	3	57½	56⅜	56⅜	—1⅜
107½	101½	Philip Mor pf 4½	2	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+1⅝
9	6¼	Phillips-Jones	3	6½	6½	6½	Apr21
41⅞	31¼	Phillips Pet (2)	24	31	30¼	30¾	—⅞
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 2
18⅛	15⅛	Pillsbury (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	—1
10⅞	7	Pitt & West Va	2	7	6¾	6¾	—½
4⅞	3⅞	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr15
36¾	27¼	Pittsburgh C pf	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	—⅜
6⅛	5¼	Pitt C&I (¼g)	2	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
9⅜	8	Pitt Forg (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr17
5¼	4	Pitt S & B (.15e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅜	4¾	Pitt Steel	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr20
1½	1	Pittston Co	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅜	11¾	Plymouth O 1.20	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
17	16⅜	Pond Creek ½e	3	17	17	17	Apr13
5¼	3⅞	Poor & Co B	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr22
13	9½	Postal Tel pf	6	11⅜	10¾	11	—¼
8½	6⅝	Pressed St C ¼e	3	7	6⅞	7	Apr22
8¾	7½	Press Stl 1pf ¾g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr13
29¼	25	Press S C 2pf ¾e	1	25	25	25	Apr16
52	42	Proctor & Gam 2	3	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	Apr22
14½	9¾	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	9	10¼	10	10	—½
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	83	83	83	Apr21
99½	73½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	75	75	75	
86⅜	62	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	63	63	63	—¼
115	111⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	Apr21
26⅜	21½	Pullman (1)	6	22	21½	21½	—¾
10	7¾	Pure Oil (½g)	14	7¾	7½	7½	—⅜
101¼	92⅜	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Apr21
91¼	82	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	—⅛
10⅛	9⅝	Purity Bak (¼e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr22
9½	8¼	Quaker Oil (¼e)	1	9	9	9	Apr21
		R					
3⅛	2½	Radio Corp(.20e)	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
54¼	47¼	Radio pf cv 3½	2	47½	47¼	47½	
88	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3¼	2⅛	Radio-Keith-Or	19	2⅛	2	2	—¼
46½	43⅞	Radio-K-Or pf	2	39½	37¾	37¾	—4¾
17	15½	Raybest-M (⅜e)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
11⅝	8⅛	Rayonier (¼e)	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
26¾	23¾	Rayonier pf (2)	2	25	25	25	
15⅛	11½	Reading Co (1)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	—¼
27½	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	26½	26	26	Apr14
23⅛	20⅜	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr22
2	1⅜	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	2	2	2	Apr 8
7½		Reliable Strs(½)	1	6½	6½	6½	—½
12¼	10¾	Reliance Mfg ¼e	1	11	11	11	Apr22
9⅞	7¾	Rem Rand (.45e)	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
61	55	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	56	56	56	Apr17
4¼	2¾	Reo Motors ct	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
19	15⅜	Repub Steel ½e	15	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
86¾	76⅞	Repub S pf A (6)	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	Apr17
6⅝	4¾	Rev Cop & Brass	13	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
8⅞	6¾	Reynolds Metal	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
4⅞	3⅝	Reynolds Spr ¼g	2	4	4	4	—⅛
27⅛	20¼	Rey Tob B (.85e)	*8	20⅜	20	20⅛	+¼
9	6⅞	Richfield Oil ⅜g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr22
8¾	7	Ritter Co (¼e)	1	7	7	7	Apr22
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant C .28g	3	4	4	4	Apr15
19½	16	Ruberoid (1⅜g)	1	17	17	17	
10⅛	8	Rustless (.60)	7	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
⅝	¼	Rutland RR pf	4	½	7/16	½	Apr22
		S					
44	30⅝	Safeway St (3)	8	31½	30¾	31½	—⅜
34⅞	26¼	St Joseph Ld ½e	4	26	25⅝	26	—⅜
⅜	3/16	St L-San Fran	7	3/16	3/16	3/16	
⅞	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
19½	14	Savage A(½e)	17	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
16⅝	13¼	Schenley (1g)	15	13½	13	13	—1⅛
89½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	—½
36½	25½	Scott Pap (1.80)	4	26⅛	26	26	Apr20
3/16	1/16	Seaboard Air L	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	
1	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	2	½	½	½	Apr20
13¼	10⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	8	11	10½	10½	—½
3⅜	2¼	Seagrave Corp	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
57	44¼	Sears Roebuck 3	32	46⅜	44½	44⅝	—2⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅜
10	8	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Apr21
7	5⅛	Sharp & D (¼e)	1	5	5	5	—⅛
61¼	55½	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	55½	55½	55½	Apr17
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅜
14¾	10¼	Shell Un Oil (1g)	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	—⅜
4⅝	2½	Silver King	2	2½	2½	2½	
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	—⅛
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr14
26	24	Simonds S (.40e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr22
28½	20⅝	Skelley Oil(1½g)	5	20	19⅞	19½	—1⅛
20¾	16½	Smith (AO)(1½g)	4	16½	16½	16½	Apr22
13⅝	9	Smith & Cor ½e	3	9½	9	9½	Apr15
17	13⅝	Snider Pack (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—¼
8⅛	6⅜	Socony-Vac ¼e	51	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
2	1⅝	Sou A G&P .10e	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
26¼	18¼	So P Rico (¾e)	1	18½	18¼	18¼	—¾
15⅝	14	So Greyh L(1½)	2	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
20⅜	16½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
12½	9¼	Sou Nat Gas (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
13⅝	10¼	Southern Pacific	28	11½	11	11⅛	—⅜
18⅝	12⅞	Southern Ry	3	14	13¾	13¾	—⅜
35⅜	25¼	Southern Ry pf	3	27½	26¾	26⅞	—1¼
50½	34¾	Sou Ry M&O 2e	6	45	45	45	—3
1⅞	1⅜	Sparks Withing	3	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
3½	2⅜	Spear & Co	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr17
20¾	18	Spencer Kell (2)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr21
31⅜	24⅜	Sperry Corp (2g)	13	24⅛	23½	23¾	—1
37	32	Spicer Mfg (2e)	1	33	33	33	Apr21
4⅛	2¾	Spiegel Inc	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38⅜	30¾	Square D (½e)	5	31⅛	30¼	30¼	—¾
49½	40½	Squibb&Sons ⅛e	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+⅞
113	111⅜	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Apr20
5	2⅞	Stand Brands	28	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
110	90¾	Stand B pf (4½)	2	91	90¾	90¾	Apr22
⅞		Stand Gas & El	4	¼	¼	¼	
1⅜	⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr22
11⅛	5¼	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr22
13⅛	6⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
22⅞	18	Stand O Cal 1.40	14	19	18¾	18¾	—½
27½	21	Stand Oil Ind (1)	55	21¼	20½	20½	—¾
42¼	32½	Stand O NJ (1a)	86	32¾	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅞
33¼	26	Stand O Ohio 1½	4	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
34⅜	27	Starrett (½e)	1	26	26	26	—1
56⅛	42⅞	Sterling P (3.80)	5	45¼	44	44	—2
6	5⅛	Stewart W (½g)	6	5½	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—¼
5⅜	4	Stone & W (.60g)	5	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	
55¾	46½	Sun Oil (1)	5	46½	46½	46½	
5⅞	4	Sunshine M (1)	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
15⅛	12⅜	Superheater (1)	9	12⅝	12¼	12½	—⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Superior O(.05g)	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	Apr22
13¾	10½	Superior Steel	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
19¾	17⅜	Sutherland (1.20)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr21
3⅝	3½	Sweets Co of Am	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 9
25	21⅜	Swift & Co 1.20a	16	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—¼
24¾	19¼	Swift Int'l (2a)	5	20⅞	20½	20½	+⅛
5¼	4	Syming-Gld .35e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
		T					
4¾	4	Talcott Inc .10e	1	4	4	4	
2¼	1⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
9⅜	7¾	Tenn Corp (¼e)	12	8	7¾	7¾	Apr10
11¾	7⅝	Texas & Pac Ry	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
39¼	30¼	Texas Co (2)	43	31½	30¾	30⅞	—⅜
3	2	Texas G Pr .10e	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
34⅞	28⅞	Texas Gulf Sul 2	4	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	—⅜
6⅝	5⅛	Tex PC&O(.40)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
6	4¾	Tex Pac L T .10g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9¼	6⅝	Thatcher Mfg	9	8	7¾	7¾	Apr14
41½	38¾	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'r 27
3	2¾	The Fair	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	—¼
4⅜	3⅛	Thermoid (.60g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr21
3¾	1⅝	Third Ave Ry	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+¼
6⅛	5⅝	Thomp JR (.15e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
27½	19½	Thompson (½e)	11	19½	18½	18⅝	—⅝
11/16	11/16	Thompson-Star	4	½	½	½	Apr18
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	9	9	9	Apr21
10⅜	8⅜	Tide Wat A(.60a)	22	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
95½	86	Tide W pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	—¾
34⅛	28½	Timken-Det (1e)	5	30	29⅞	29⅞	—⅞
43¼	34½	Timken R B ½e	2	35½	35½	35½	—½
4⅜	4	Transamer (½)	7	4⅛	4	4	
10⅜	8	Trans & West A	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr22
12¾	8¾	Transue & W ½e	3	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	7	11/16	11/16	11/16	
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	4	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'r 9
9¾	7⅛	Twen C-F (¼e)	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
22¾	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	20	20	20	
3½	1⅜	Twin City Rap T	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr20
6¾	5⅜	Twin Coach(¾g)	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood(½e)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	—¼
9¼	7⅞	Union B&P ¼e	4	8	8	8	+⅛
74¾	58⅛	Union Carb 1½e	11	59¼	58⅛	58⅝	—⅜
13¾	10⅞	Union O C (1)	9	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅛
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	6	68⅞	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅜
81½	75	Union Pac pf (4)	1	78½	78½	78½	—¼
11½	9	‡Union Prem(1)	1	9	9	9	Apr18
30	24⅛	Union T Car (2)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
11⅞	7⅞	United Air Lines	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—⅛
36⅜	28⅛	United Airc (4g)	18	29	28	28	—⅞
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	1	93	93	93	—1
11¾	9⅞	United Bisc (1)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
42⅞	37½	United Carb(3)	1	39	39	39	Apr22
20	17⅛	Unit-C Fast 1.20a	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 4
⅜	3/16	United Corp	83	¼	¼	¼	
16⅜	12½	United Corp pf	4	13¾	13½	13½	—¼
6⅝	4½	United Drug	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	—⅛
2¾	1⅞	United Dy'wood	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
5	3⅞	United Elec Coal	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
35	28⅞	Unit E & Fdy ¾e	4	30	29	29	Apr21
72½	52¼	United Fruit (4)	14	54½	53½	53½	—1½
5½	3⅞	Unit Gas I (.60)	10	4	3⅞	4	
106½	93½	United G pf (5)	2	96	95½	95½	—1
15⅛	13	Unit M&M (¾g)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—⅛
4⅛	3	Unit Paperbd ¼e	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Apr22
3½	2½	US & For Sec	1	3	2⅞	3	Apr21
11¾	8	US Freight	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	—½
48¼	42	US Gypsum (2)	1	43	43	43	—½
6¾	4¾	US Hoffman M	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
34¼	26½	US Indust A (1a)	8	26	25⅛	25¼	—1¼
3⅞	2½	US Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7	US Leather A	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
111	99	US Le pr pf 3½k	1	111	111	111	M'r 25
25½	23	US Pipe & F (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
30	27⅛	US Play Card 2a	1	27	27	27	—⅛
24½	21	US Plywood 1.20	5	21	20¼	20¼	—⅜
1	⅝	US Real & Imp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr21
17⅝	13⅜	US Rubber	25	15⅜	14½	14⅝	—⅞
72½	54	US Rubber 1 pf	3	64¼	63¼	63¼	—⅞
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (2e)	1	38½	38½	38½	—¾
71	60	US Smelt pf(3½)	2	59	59	59	—1
55¾	46¼	US Steel (1e)	46	47¼	46¼	46¼	—1
119¾	112½	US Steel pf (7)	9	113¾	113⅛	113⅛	—1⅜
24	16	US Tob (.32e)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅞
11/16		United Stockyd	2	¾	11/16	11/16	Apr16
⅜		United Stores A	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	—⅛
44	39¼	Unit Strs pf (7g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr14
14⅜	13⅜	Univ-Cyclops ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr17
		V					
11/16	⅜	Vadsco Sales	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	—⅛
11½	8⅞	Van Norm (¼e)	2	9	9	9	+¼
24⅜	19	Van Raalte (½e)	2	21	20½	20½	—½
20⅞	15½	Vanadium (¼e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅜
41⅞	30⅛	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
25½	21	Vic Ch Wks .30e	2	21	20¾	20¾	—¾
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
30	22½	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	20	30	29⅜	29⅜	Apr22
31¾	25½	Virginia Ry (2½)	1	27	27	27	Apr16
29½	27¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	28	28	28	Apr20
10¼	8⅛	Vultee Airc (½e)	8	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
25	22⅝	Vultee pf (1¼)	3	22	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
		W					
03¾	24	Wabash RR pf	3	24½	24¼	24¼	—⅞
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Apr21
18⅛	16½	Walgreen (1.60)	2	16	16	16	—½
102	98⅛	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr16
34	31⅛	Walker (H) (h4)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	—⅞
15½	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+⅛
4⅜	3⅜	Walworth Co ¼g	9	3⅜	3½	3½	—¼
3⅝	2¾	Ward Baking A	2	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 25
11/16		Ward Baking B	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr17
19¼	16	Ward Baking pf	10	18⅞	18¾	18¾	Apr22
5⅞	4½	Warner Bros Pic	7	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
1¼	½	Warren Bros	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr21
39½	31	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	
19	14¼	Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr20
13½	12	Waukesha M (1)	4	12	12	12	—¼
13½	11½	Wayne Pump(1e)	1	12	12	12	Apr20
2⅛	1¾	Webster Eisen	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr15
20¼	16	Wesson O&S ½e	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	Apr22
70	62½	Wesson pf (4)	1	62½	62½	62½	Apr16
18	4	W Va P&P (¾e)	1	14	14	14	Apr22
104½	102½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr 7
16⅛	13⅞	West Auto (2)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	—⅛
3½	2¼	West Maryland	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr18
8¼	4¾	West Mary 2 pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr18
11/16	½	West Pacific pf	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr22
27¾	23⅛	West Union ½e	9	25¼	24⅛	24⅝	—⅞
19¼	15⅞	West Air Br ¼e	5	16	15¾	15¾	—¼
81¼	64⅜	West E&M (1e)	7	66⅛	64½	64½	—1¾
		Weston El In (1e)	1	25	25	25	Apr21
		Westv Chl (1.40)	1	26	26	26	Apr21
		Wheeling Stl ½e	2	22¼	22	22	
		White Dent(.30e)	1	15	15	15	Apr17
		White Mot (¼e)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	—⅜
		White Rock .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
		White Sew Mach	1	2	2	2	
		White Sew pf ½g	2	50	49	49	M'r 8
		White pr pf (2)	1	15½	15½	15½	—¾
		Wilcox Oil	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
		Willys-Overland	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Willys-Over pf	5	5	5	5	—⅛
		Wilson & Co	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
		Wilson $6 pf (3k)	2	59	58½	58½	—1½
24	19¾	Woodward Ir ¼e	4	20¼	20	20¼	Apr17
28	23⅛	Woolworth (.80e)	39	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—¼
21⅜	15⅝	Worth P & M	4	15½	15½	15½	—⅜
57¼	50	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	48	48	48	Apr14
54	48	WPM pr pf 4½	1	50	50	50	Apr 7
62	41½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	6	42	40	40	—3⅛
		Y—Z					
19⅝	15⅜	Yale & T (.60)	4	17¾	17½	17½	
13½	10⅝	Yel Tr & C (1)	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
7¼	5⅛	Young S&W (1g)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅜
37½	30⅛	Young S & T (3)	9	31	30¾	31	—½
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	81	79⅞	79⅞	—2
12¼	8⅜	Youngst St (¼e)	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—¼
12⅜	8¾	Zenith Rad (1e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—½
2⅜	1⅜	Zonite Prod .15g	28	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—¼

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.
‡Name changed to Food Fair Stores.
Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wickard Warns Of Shortages In Some Foods

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—America may have some surprising food shortages through meeting the increasing wartime demands of the United Nations.

Senators said Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard disclosed this situation at closed sessions of a Senate Appropriations Committee reviewing House action in slashing more than $30,000,000 from cash budget estimates for the Agriculture Department in the coming fiscal year.

Several Senators quoted the Secretary as saying that a shortage of shipping space was the chief obstacle now in the wartime effort to keep this country and her fighting allies well fed. Later, the cabinet member said some farm production shortages might develop.

If the United States could ship all the food required or requested, Mr. Wickard said shortages probably would develop in dairy products, fats and oils, meats and some other abundantly common products.

In connection with surplus stocks of cotton, wheat and corn now held by the Government as a result of price-supporting loan programs, Secretary Wickard urged Senators to remove a House provision in the farm supply bill prohibiting sales below a full parity price. (A parity price is one computed to give a farm product the same relative purchasing power it had in a past period, usually 1909-14).

The Senate previously passed separate legislation barring sales of these Government surplus farm stocks at less than a full parity after farm-minded lawmakers protested that such sales might hold market prices below levels set in the price control act as the minimum for price ceilings.

Chairman Richard Russell (D) of Georgia of the Senate subcommittee handling the annual farm bill said Senators were examining each item reduced by the House Appropriations Committee or the House. As the bill passed the House more than a month ago it carried $648,170,517 of cash appropriations, compared with budget estimates of $678,676,129 and appropriations last year of $1,127,623,854.

House Votes More Insurance Funds To Aid Home Building

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation designed to stimulate use of private capital for construction of homes in areas important in the war effort was passed by the House on voice vote.

The measure boosted from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000 the aggregate of the principal amounts of FHA mortgages which may be insured under the National Housing Act.

Chairman Henry Steagall (D-Ala.) of the House Banking Committee, explained that the $300,000,000 authority had been exhausted.

Other changes proposed in the measure would:

Increase from $4,000 to $5,400 the principal obligation of any mortgage which may be insured covering a single family residence, from $6,000 to $7,500 on a two-family residence; from $8,000 to $9,500 on a three-family home, and from $10,500 to $12,000 on a four-family home.

Extend the permissible maturity of any insured mortgage from 20 to 25 years.

U. S. to Get Peru's Rubber and Cotton

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The State Department announced agreement today with David Dasso, finance minister of Peru, for the United States to purchase all rubber produced in Peru over a five-year period and also to purchase all of Peru's surplus cotton production.

The department released an exchange of notes incorporating a number of decisions for collaboration between the two nations, including extension of a $25,000,000 credit by the Export-Import Bank and agreement for the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an experiment station at Tingo Maria.

Westinghouse to Replace War Metals in Light Bulbs

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., (AP) — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. announced substitute materials to replace vital war metals would be used in millions of Westinghouse lamps in 1942 so as to maintain the supply of light bulbs for essential civilian needs.

"All civilian lamp bulbs in the 10-watt to 300-watt sizes and most industrial lamps will have iron instead of brass bases this year, although the change will be unnoticeable to the consumer," said A. E. Snyder, assistant general manager of the company's lamp division. "To prevent corrosion, these bases will be protected with a thin coating of brass."

About two million pounds of brass would be saved annually, Mr. Snyder said, by the substitution of iron bases and other conservation measures.

Use of tin has been cut by 50 per cent and will be reduced further, he said, while almost all nickel consumption already has been eliminated by use of nickel-plated iron wire instead of pure nickel wire.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	2¾s 47-45	106.7	106.7	106.7
5	2s 55-51 Dec	100.17	100.17	100.17
5	2¼s 55-52	101.9	101.9	101.9
6	2⅞s 60-55	110.6	110.4	210.4
4	2½s 72-67	100.29	100.29	100.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
6	AbitibiP&P5s53st	51	50⅞	50⅞
1	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92¼	92¼	92¼
26	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80¾	80½	80½
5	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	70	70
13	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	53½	53½	53½
25	Am&For P 5s 2030	64	64	64
7	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103¼	103½
6	Am Int 5½s 49	96	95⅝	95⅝
12	Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅞	106¾	106½
11	Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅞	106½	106½
12	Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107
8	Am W W & E 6s 75	90⅞	90¾	90¾
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
10	Ann Arbor 4s 95	65	65	65
5	Arm Del 4s 57	106	105¾	106
4	Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105½	105¾
13	AT & SF 4s 95	109⅛	108½	108¾
6	At & S F aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¾—	91¾
5	AT & SF T Sh L 4s 58	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	AT & SF 4½s C-A-62	110	109¾	110
5	AT & SF Rky M 4s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
1	A C Line clt 4s 52	67¾	67¾	67¾
10	A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63¼	63½
26	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	99	99	99
7	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	231	31	31
10	B & O 1st mtg 48 st	60½	60⅜	60⅜
13	B & O 95 st A	30¾	30	30
7	B & O 95 st C	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
20	B & O 2000 st D	30⅛	30	30
5	B & O 96 st F	30½	30½	30½
118	B & O cv 60 st	24⅛	23	23
3	B & O 4s 48	60	59⅞	60
10	B & O PLE & WV 4s 51	53⅜	53	53⅜
17	B & O S W 50 st	42¼	41⅝	41⅝
18	Benef Ind Loan 2¼s	98⅜	98¼	98¼
5	Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	96	96¾	96¾
2	Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Boston & Me 5s 67	78	78	78
36	Boston & Me 4½s 70	39⅞	39½	39½
5	Boston & Me 4s 60	73¾	73½	73½
9	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	107¾	107¾
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¼	104	104
2	Bkly Un Gac 5s 50	76¼	75	75
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	93½	93	93
11	Buf R & P 57 st	38⅜	38	38
10	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107	107	107
5	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	84	84	84
14	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69¼	69½
10	Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98	98¼
6	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6⅛	6	6⅛
7	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
41	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17½	17	17
4	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59½	59½	59½
24	Cen Pac 5s 60	57¼	56¾	56¾
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	76¼	76½
7	CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	93⅞	92	92½
17	Cen R R N J 5s 87	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3	C&O 3½s 96 D	102	102	102
76	Chi & Alton 3s 49	22	21½	21½
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	77	77
6	CB&Q 4½s 77	71	70½	70½
7	CB&Q gen 4s 58	79¼	79	79¼
1	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93	93	93
7	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88	88	88
3	Chi & E Ill inc 97	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	ChiGtWest 4s 88	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
5	Chi I&L 5s 47	30½	30½	30½
8	Chi I&L 5s 66	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
104	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16¾	16¼	16⅜
79	CMSP&P ajp 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1	CM&SP 4½s 89 F	50	50	50
33	CM&SP 4½s 89 C	50¼	50	50
7	CM&SP gen 4s 89	49	48	48
1	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	46½	46½	46½
18	Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	39⅝	39⅝
34	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22	21½	21½
70	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¾	33¼	33⅛
22	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	2
7	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21¼	21¼
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
29	CRI&P 4½s 52A	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3	2¾	3
21	CRI&P 4s 88	25¾	25½	25½
3	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	23	23	23
35	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14¼	14	14⅛
11	CSL&NO 5s 51	77¼	77	77¼
6	Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
1	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
13	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48⅞	48⅜	48½
1	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
11	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64¼	63⅝	63⅝
12	Col & So 4½s 80	23	23	23
16	Columbia G 5s 52 May	87¼	87	87
16	Columbia G 5s 1961	83	82½	82½
2	Col&So Oh El 3¼s70	107½	107⅛	107⅛
5	ComlMack inc 69ww	21½	21½	21½
5	ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	106½	106¼	106¼
5	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103½	103½
13	Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104⅜	104½
13	Con Evis 3½s 58	106⅛	106	106⅛
4	Con Edis 3½s 56	104½	104⅛	104½
21	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¼	103¼
6	Con Rys 4s 54	33¼	33	33
7	Consum Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
7	CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
31	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59	58⅝	58⅝
3	D&RG 4½s 36	17½	17½	17½
100	D&RG 4s 36	18¼	17¼	17⅜
10	D&RG West 5s 55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12	D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
60	D&RG West 5s 78	18⅜	18	18¼
2	Dul Missabe&I 3¼s 62	107½	107½	107½
4	Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	103½	103½	103½
2	El Paso&SW 5s 65	68	68	68
1	Erie 4¾s 57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
103	Erie 4½s 2015	47⅜	46¾	46¾
16	Erie 4s 95	92½	92	92½
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Firestone T&R 3s 61	96½	96½	96½
28	Fla E Cst 5s 74	11⅜	11¼	11¼
5	FondaJ&G 2-4s 82 fld	3½	3½	3½
9	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅜	97¼	97¼
5	Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	30½	30½	30½
4	Goodrich 4¼s 56	100½	100½	100½
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¼	100⅞	101¼
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86	86	86
3	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
7	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
9	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76½	76½	76½
18	G Bay & W deb B	9⅝	9½	9⅝
5	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	72	72	72
5	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
16	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44¾	44	44
3	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
141	Hud&man inc 5s 57	14½	13¾	14¼
124	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¼	46½	46¾
26	Ill Cen 4s 52	52⅞	52½	52⅞
1	Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48	48
24	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47	47¼
37	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅞	46½	46½
5	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57	57	57
3	Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	52	52½
72	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	52	51½	51¼
41	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47¼	46⅜	46¾
2	Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
4	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	100¾	101
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19½	19⅛	19½
5	Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17½	17½	17½
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	17¼	17¼	17¼
8	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28½	26¾	26¾
2	Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
47	Int T&T 4½s 52	49½	49	49
7	Int T&T 5s 55	51¾	51¾	51¾
10	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	JamesF&Clea 4s 59	48	48	48
9	KcFtS&Mem4s 36	45⅜	45	45
3	KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	44	44	44
13	K C South 5s 50	71½	71⅛	71½
1	K C South 3s 50	62	61⅞	62
6	K C Term 4s 60	109	108½	108½
8	Koppers Co 3½s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
48	Lac Gas 6s 42A	99	98¼	99
17	Lac Gas 6s 42 B	99	98¼	99
16	Lac Gas 5½s 53	79⅞	79½	79¾
12	Las Gas 5½s 60 D	79¾	79½	79½
58	Las Gas 5s 42	100	98⅞	100
2	L S & M S 3½s 97	81½	81½	81½
2	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78½	78½	78½
5	Leh C&N 4½s 54	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	64½	64½	64½
14	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54 54	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
6	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51¾	51¾	51¾
26	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	45¼	45	45
17	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	40⅜	39¾	39¾
23	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	37½	37	37
2	Lex & East 5s 65	115	115	115
4	Liggett & M 7s 44	113¼	113¼	113¼
7	Liggett & M 5s 51	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
2	Lorillard Co 7s 44	113	113	113
11	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
4	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83	83	83
9	McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105⅛	105	105⅛
4	Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
17	MilSparta&NW4s47	28½	28	28
5	M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
35	M&St L 4s 49	3	3	3
6	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
159	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	12⅞	13
16	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39⅛	39	39
44	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21⅜	21	21
62	M-K-T 4½s 78	34⅞	34¼	34½
17	M-K-T 1st 4s 90	32¼	41⅞	41⅞
21	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	32¼	32	32¼
3	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1¼	1½
1	Mo Pac 5s 65A	31	31	31
92	Mo Pac 5s 77F	31¼	30½	30½
18	Mo Pac 5s 78G	31⅛	30½	30½
54	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¼	30½	30½
10	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
5	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
2	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Mor&Essex 5s 55	44¼	44	44
16	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	39½	39	39
7	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40½	40½
2	Nat Distil 3½s 40	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2	N Eng RR 5s 45	72	72	72
11	N Eng RR 4s 45	68	67⅞	68
14	N Orl Term 4s 53	77¾	77½	77½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	50¼	50¼	50¼
5	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	48½	48	48
1	NY&GreenwdL5s46	75½	75½	75½
5	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
45	NYC rfg 5s 2018	54⅜	53¾	53¾
77	NYC 4½s 2013A	49⅜	49	49¼
1	NYC cn 4s 98	52½	52½	52½
15	NYC 3¾s 46	96	96	96
9	NYC cv 3¼s 52	56¾	56½	56½
1	NYC Ls Sh 3½s 98	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛
8	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	81⅛	80¼	80¼
10	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛
20	NYChiStL 3¼s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	NY Dock cv 5s 47	80½	80¼	80¼
6	NY Dock Co 4s 51	61½	61¾	61½
2	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	NY G El H&P 4s 49	112½	112½	112½
6	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	57⅛	57	57
[illegible]	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41½	40¾	41
[illegible]	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	56⅛	55⅜	55⅞
50	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	[illegible]	39¼
2	NYNH&H 4s 47	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
7	NYNH&H 4s 55	34¾	34¼	34¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	NYNH&H 4s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
10	NYNH&H 4s 56	34⅝	34½	34½
6	NYNH&H 4s 57	7	7	7
1	NYNH&H 3½s 47	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
10	NYNH&H 3½ s54	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
55	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
8	NYO&W rfg4s 92	7	6¾	6¾
5	NY Steam 3½s 63	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20	YW&Boston 4½s 46	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Nor Am Co 4s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
35	Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67¼	67½
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58	58	58
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
21	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	42¾	42¾
2	Igden&LCha 4s 48	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	OreRR & Nav 4s 46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	94½	94⅜	94½
2	Pac G & E 3¾s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99⅜	99¾
3	Parmelee T 6s 44	47	46½	46½
9	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
3	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
50	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120¼	102¼	102¼
10	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102⅛	102⅜
5	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	88¾	88¾
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99	98⅞	99
2	Pen RR 4¼s 84 I	98	98	98
5	Pen RR 3¼s 52	84	84	84
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1	Pere Marq 4½s 80	62½	62½	62½
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	72	71⅞	71⅞
6	PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¾	108¾	108¾
26	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
10	Phila Co 4¼s 81	91½	91⅛	91⅛
17	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¼	28⅛	28¼
40	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
1	PCC & SL 5s 75 B	107	107	107
4	Pitts & WVa 4½s 58 A	62	62	62
3	Pitt & WVa 5½s 59 B	61½	61½	61½
7	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	62	61½	61½
21	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Purity Bak 5s 48	104	104	104
1	Readg 4½s 97 A	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
3	Readg 4½s 97 B	79½	79½	79½
2	Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	Republic Stl 4½s 56	103	102¾	102¾
27	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	50½	49½	49¾
42	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21½	20½	20⅝
5	RI Ark&La 4½s 34	14¼	14¼	14¼
3	St L &Adir 5s 96	58½	58½	58½
10	StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	73½	73⅛	73½
8	St L S F 5s 50 B	17¼	17	17¼
4	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	16½	16½	16½
98	St L S F 4½s 78	16⅞	16¼	16½
10	StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	16½	16½	16½
63	St L S F 4s 50 A	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
8	St L SW 5s 52	48¾	48	48
1	St L SW rfg 5s 90	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	72¾	72½	72½
3	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100½	100½	100½
60	Seab A L cn 6s 45	10⅛	10	10
2	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9	9	9
25	Sea A L 4s 50 st	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2	Sea A L 4s 50 unst	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7½	7¼	7⅜
26	Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
10	SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
9	Shell Un 2½s 54	96¾	96⅝	96¾
5	Simmons cv 4s 52	101	101	101
12	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107½	107½	107½
5	So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
29	Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¼	54	54¼
12	Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¼	53¾	53¾
98	So Pac 4½s 69	54¼	53½	53¾
37	So Pac rfg 4s 55	70¼	69⅝	69⅝
26	So Pac clt 4s 49	63½	63	63
18	So Pac 3¾s 46	85½	85¼	85¼
41	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57	56⅝	56⅝
5	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
10	South Ry gen 6s 56	87	86⅞	87
3	South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90⅝	90¾
33	South Ry gen 4s 56	67	66½	66½
5	So Ry 4s St L 51	83½	83½	83½
1	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
3	Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	109½	109½
3	Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	T RR A St L 4s 53	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	88½	88	88½
5	Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
5	Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	68⅛	68	68
7	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67½	67½	67½
99	Third Ave aj 5s 60	14½	14	14
19	Third Ave 4s 60	52½	51¾	51¾
3	T St L & W 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
1	Un Pac 3½s 80	104½	104½	104½
2	Un Pac 3½s 71	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Un Pac 3½s 70	99	99	99
2	Unit Drug 5s 53	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	95	95	95
7	Utah P&L 5s 44	94½	94¼	94¼
14	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107	107
1	Wabash 5s 80 asd	25	25	25
8	Wabash 5s 76	25¼	25	25¼
14	Wabash 4½s 91 wi	36½	36¼	36¼
1	Wabash 4s 81 wi	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
3	Wabash 4s 71 wi	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2	Warner Bros 6s 48	99½	99½	99½
9	Warren Bros 6s 41	101½	101¼	101¼
2	West Pen P 5s 63E	108	108	108
7	West Shore 4s 2361	45	45	45
7	Westn Md 5½s 77A	98¼	98¼	98¼
11	Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90	90
5	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28¾	28¾	28¾
8	Westn Pac 5s 43 asd	28⅝	27¾	27¾
20	Western Un 5s 60	82	82	82
7	Western Un 4½s 50	82	81¾	82
4	West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101½	101⅜	101½
1	Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	92	91¾	91¾
5	Wilson & Co 4s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15	Wis Cen 4s 49	45½	45¼	45¼
6	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	18¼	18¼	18¼
7	Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71	106¼	106¼	106¼
8	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:00
2	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68¼	68¼	68¼
6	Argentine 4½s 71	74½	74½	74½
16	Australia 5s 55	60½	60	60
16	Australia 4½s 56	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	Belgium 7s 55	96	96	96
3	Belgium 6½s 49	95	95	95
11	Belgium 6s 55	95	95	95
7	Brazil 8s 41	31¾	31½	31½
3	Brazil 6½s 26-57	28½	28	28½
17	Brazil 6½s 27-57	28½	28	28½
1	Buen A 4¾s 77	56¼	56¼	56¼
6	Canada 5s 52	101	101	101
5	Canada 4s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	15½	15½	15½
6	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	ChileMtBk 6½s57asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
7	Chile MtgBk 6s 61asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
12	Chile 6s 60 asd	15⅛	15	15⅛
4	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15¼	15⅛	15¼
13	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
1	Chile 6s 61 Sept	16¼	16¼	16¼
24	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd.	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
3	Chile 6s 63 asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3	Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	13½	13½	13½
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	44¾	44¾	44¾
36	Colomb 3s 70	34⅝	34½	34⅝
2	Copenhag 5s 52	21½	21½	21½
10	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	99½	99½	99½
2	Costa Rica 7s 51	16⅞	16	16⅞
49	Cuba 4½s 77	80½	80	80½
1	Denmark 4½s 62	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5	Minas Ger 6½s 58	15	15	15
3	Minas Ger 6½s 59	15	15	15
8	Panama 3¾s 94 A st	61	60¼	60¼
4	Panama 3½s 67 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Panama 5s 63A st asd	61¾	61½	61¾
26	Peru 7s 59	12¼	11⅞	12¼
181	Peru 1st 6s 60	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞
105	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12	11⅝	11⅞
1	Poland 4½s 53 asd	6	6	6
30	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
5	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	15¾	15¾	15¾
4	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15	15	15
20	Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	14½	14½	14½
8	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	56¼	56¼	56¼

Total today, 5,851,500; previous day 7,202,600; week ago, 5,704,300; year ago 11,728,200; two years ago, 5,366,900; Jan. 1 to date, 774,889,950; year ago, 738,650,925; two years ago, 547,304,500.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 23

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2375	.2373	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8750	.8750	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	..

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

April 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.10d	Bird & Son, Inc	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
8.75	Bos & Albany	83	81⅞	81⅞	83
2.00	Bos Edison	22	21¾	22	22
5.00	Bos Elevated	55	54½	55	54½
..	Bos & M st C pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	9	9	9	9¼
..	E Mass SR pf B	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	87	85½	85½	87
..	North Butte	49c	49c	49c	50c
..	Old Colony RR	16c	16c	16c	25c
.10d	Reece But H	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
4.00	Un Twist Drill	32½	32	32	33
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	52	51½	51½	52¼
..	Utah M & T	31c	30c	30c	32c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Nitrate Trial Postponed

NEW YORK (AP)—Trial of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation and Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., charged with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, has been postponed until Oct. 5

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-StandardEngineering	8⅝	10
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	10
American Hardware Co	19	21
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	...
American Wringer	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	...
Appleton Company	27¼	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105½	...
Applied Arts Corp	2⅛	3
Arlington Mills	37¾	40¾
Arnold Print Works	11	12½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	½	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅜	14
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¼	19¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¼	9½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	15⅜	17½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1.28	1.78
Brown Co pf	23	25¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	3½	4½
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	26	28¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅛	16
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22	25¼
Draper Corporation	56¼	60¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅜	17¼
Eastern Corporation	4½	5½
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅜	17¼
Exolon Co	7⅝	9¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¼
Fruit of the Loom	7⅞	9¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅛	15
General Machinery	28¼	30¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	1½
Goodall Worsted Company	14¼	17¼
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅛
Graton & Knight Co. 7 pf	64⅜	69
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	56¾	...
Grenefield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co.	8⅞	10
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5¾	7⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9⅝	11½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21⅜	24
Hooker Electric Chem	19¼	21½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	37¼	39¾
International Machine Tool	10⅜	11½
Keith George E Co	9⅞	...
Kendall Company	7⅜	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅜	17½
Landers Frary & Clark	22⅜	24⅝
Lincoln Sstores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	...
Ludlow Mfg Associates	73½	78½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¼	47½
Merck & Co	27¼	30
Merck & Co pf	108¼	113¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	18¼	21¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¾	77¾
*Metal & Thermit Corp	20	23
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	11¾
Missour-Kansas Pipe Line	3½	4½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	53	58
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14⅛	16⅛
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	45¾	49½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14⅛	16¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅝	5⅛
National Shirt Shops	5⅝	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43¾	47½
Newmarket Manufac Co	35¼	38½
Nicholson File Company	31½	34¼
Nonquitt Mills	22¾	26
Ohio Finance	11	[illegible]
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	27¼	30¼
Parker Appliance	11⅛	13
Plymouth Cordage Company	86½	91½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	17⅜	...
Quincy Mkt C SE & W 5 pf	60	...
Quisset Mill	43¾	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	17⅞	19⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	44¾	...
Sanford Mills	19⅜	22⅜
Submarine Signal Co	24¼	27¼
Tampax Inc	3	3¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	4
Union Premier Food Strs pf	41¼	44½
United Elastic Corp	7⅝	8⅝
U. S. Envelope Company	42¼	46
U. S. Envelope Co 7 pf.	101	106
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	33	36¼
Waltham Wat ch Co 6 pf	18	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	...
Wamsutta Mills Incs	16⅞	19
Warner & Swasey Co	17⅝	19¾
West Point Manufacturing	33⅞	36⅞
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅝	13½

* Ex-dividend
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	93½	98½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	73½	78
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	79⅛	84½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	44¾	48½
Central P & L 7 pf	84	89
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	74½	79½
General Water G & E $3 pf	27¾	30¾
Jamaica Water Supply	19¼	22¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	72½	77½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	85	90
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	90½	95½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	97½	102½
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅜	11⅜
No States Power Del 5 pf	101	106
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¾	47½
No States Power Del 7 pf	49¾	53½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	102	107
Ohio Power 4½ pf	102	107
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	92½	97½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	72½	77½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	84¾	89¾
Public Service Ind	8⅜	9½
Public Service Ind 5pf	81¾	86¾
Public Service Okla 5pf	92	97
Rochester Gas & El 5pf	66½	71
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	76½	81½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8⅜	9⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅛	16¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	105½	...
Tampa Electric Co	17¾	19¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	76½	81½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12¼	14⅛

New England Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	16¾
Beverly G&E	...	36
Brockton Gas Light	3⅜	4⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	80½	85½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	89¼	94¼
Cent Vermont Pub Svc 6 pf	91½	...
Conn Light & Power	25¾	28½
Cumb County P&L 6 pf	109¼	114¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	13¼	15¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1½
Fall River Gas Works	14⅞	16⅞
Fitchburg G&E	27¾	30¾
Green Mountain Power pf	34¾	39¾
Hartford Electric Light	39¼	42¼
Haverhill Electric	22¾	25¾
Haverhill Gas Light	7⅛	8⅞
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence GE	28¼	31¼
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	38
Lynn GE	59	63
Mass Power Light pf	9	10⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	18½	20¾
Narragansett Elec pf	49¾	53
N E GE $5.50 pf	8⅛	10
N E Power Assn 6 pf	19¼	21½
N E Power Service $7 pr ln	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	38¾	42¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	5⅞	7¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	5⅝	7½
Newport Electric	16¾	19¼
Providence Gas	5⅜	6½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R I Pub Serv pf	23¾	26¼
Rockland Light&Power	4⅞	5⅜
Springfield Gas Light	10	11½
Twin State G&E pr pf	101½	...
Western Mass Companies	14½	16½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	11⅞	13⅛
Bank of New York (14)	238	248
Bankers Trust (1.40)	30	32
Brooklyn Trust (4)	49½	53½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	58½	61
Chase National (1.40)	20⅜	21⅞
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	31⅛	33⅛
Commercial (8)	141	149
Continental By & Tr (.80)	9¼	10½
*Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	25⅜	26⅞
Empire Trust (3)	37¼	40¼
First National (80)	985	1015
Guaranty Trust (12)	187	192
Irving Trust2(.60)	8¾	9¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	26⅜	27⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅛	53⅛
National City (1)	19½	21
New York Trust (3½)	56½	59
Public (1½)	22	23½
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¾	3¼

*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	...
First National (2)	29⅜	31⅜
Merchants National (12)	270	300
†New England Trust (30)	$400	...
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	15⅛	17½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	230	255
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅝	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	29½	32
Continental Illinois (4)	59½	63½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21½	23¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	103½	107½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	44¼	46¼
Aetna life (1.20a)	23⅛	24⅝
American Equitable (1)	14¾	16¼
American Insurance Newark (½a)	11¼	12¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	38	40
American Reserve	9⅛	10⅛
American Surety (2½)	41¾	43¾
Automobile (1a)	31½	33½
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¼	6¼
Boston (16a)	505	525
Camden Fire (1)	17⅛	18⅝
Carolina (1.30a)	21¾	23¾
City of New York (1.30)	17⅞	19⅜
Connecticut Gen Life (1)	22⅛	24⅛
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	27½	29½
Fidelity Deposit (4a)	106	111
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8¾	9¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	21½	23
General Reinsurance (2)	34⅜	36⅜
Georgia Home (1a)	21½	24
Glens Falls (1.60)	33⅝	35⅝
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅜	8⅜
Globe & Rutgers	7½	9
Great American Insurance (1a)	21⅝	23⅛
Hanover (1.20)	18⅛	19⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	73⅜	76⅞
Home Fire Sec	⅛	⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	23½	25
Homestead (1)	13⅞	15⅜
Knickebocker (½)	6⅝	7⅝
Lincoln Fire	2¼	3¼
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
*Massachusetts Bond (3½)	49⅛	52⅛
National Fire (2)	45⅜	47⅜
National Liberty (.20a)	5½	6½
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½)	16⅞	17⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38⅝	40⅝
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	12⅜
North River (1)	18⅜	19⅞
Northeast Insurance	4½	5¼
Phoenix (2a)	71½	74½
Providence Wash (1)	28⅛	30⅛
Republic Insur. Texas (1.20)	21⅞	23⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅞	21⅞
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St. Paul Fire (8)	217	225
Springfield (4½a)	101½	105½
Standard Accident	42	45¾
Sun Life (15)	170	200
Travelers (16)	348	358
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	23¼	24¾
United States Fire (2)	38	40
Westchester (1.20a)	27⅝	29½

*—Ex-dividend. a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.72	2.89
Amerex Holding	11.625	13.125
American Business Shares	2.27	2.49
Axe Houghton Fund	8.95	9.62
Boston Fund	10.71	11.52
Broad Street Investing	16.26	17.58
Bullock Fund	9.82	10.77
Canadian Investment Fund	2.25	2.85
Century Shares Trust	20.13	21.64
Christiana Securities Co	1755.00	1895.00
Commodity Corp	10.11	11.06
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.75	27.50
Dividend Shares	.84	.92
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.47	15.37
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.31	8.83
Equitable Invest Corp	19.41	20.87
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.25	14.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.03	12.94
Fund Investors Inc.	12.96	14.20
General Capital	22.16	23.83
General Investors Trust	3.53	3.80
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.56	12.43
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.57	.64
Inst. Sec: Insurance Group	.89	.99

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid		Asked
B-1	29.09	S-1	18.69
B-2	23.49	S-2	10.02
B-3	16.20	S-3	7.48
B-4	8.13	S-4	2.68
K-1	12.49	K-2	11.94

	Bid	Asked
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	66.00	66.00
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	26.90	26.90
Maryland Fund	2.75	3.40
Mass Invest Tr	13.93	14.98
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.58	7.08
Mutual Invest	6.81	..
Nation Wide Voting	.81	.91
New England Fund	8.91	9.61
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.875	13.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.27	.32
Putnam Fund	10.12	10.82
Quarterly Income Shares	3.80	4.65
*Railway Light Sec	3.50	5.125
*Railway & Light Sec pf	92.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.31	2.61
Scudder Stevens & Clark	69.39	70.79
Spencer Trask Fund	10.31	10.97
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	59.79	55.10
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.56	.63
Wellington Fund	11.52	12.73
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod.... mod	1.84	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.10	..
Diversified Tr C	2.50	..
Diversified Tr D	3.55	4.10
Foundation Tr Srs A	2.45	2.90
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.11	3.84
Nation Wide Sec	2.22	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.43	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.71	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.67	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.31	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.58	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	9.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	.95	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.50	10.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 % less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	85½	90½
Liberty Aircraft	9⅛	10¼
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅝
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	8⅝
Taylorcraft	1	1⅞
Taylorcraft pf	3½	4¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	84¼	87¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	105¼	108¼
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	64¾	67¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¾	110¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	100	103
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	94¾	97¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	97¾	100¾
New York Ser	5	1951	97¼	100¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	94¾	97¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	97	100
So Bay Cons	5	1950	59¾	62¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104½	107½

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Interim				
Armstrong Cork	25c	..	June 1	May 4
Ry & Lt Secur	15c	..	May 1	Apr. 24
Extra				
Kysor Heater Co	15c	..	May 15	May 1
Okonite Co	50c	..	May 1	April 21
Accumulated				
Am P S pf	$1.75	..	June 20	May 29
Central & So W Util 7 pf	$1.75	..	June 20	May 29
Do 6 pf	$1.50	..	June 20	May 29
Kinney (G R) pr pf	$1.25	..	May 25	May 8
Reduced				
Ligg & Myers Tob	75c	..	June 1	May 12
Do "B"	75c	..	June 1	May 12
Initial				
Clayton Silver Mines, ($1)	2c	..	June 20	April 17
Regular				
Acme Steel Co	$1	Q	June 12	May 15
Am Fork & Hoe	25c	..	June 15	June 5
do	$1.50	Q	July 15	......
Armstrong Ck pf	$1	Q	June 15	June 1
Can Malting Co, Ltd, registered (np)	50c	Q	June 15	May 30
Do bearer (np)	50c	Q	June 15	..
Celotex Corp	25c	Q	May 7	May 2
Do pf	$1.25	Q	May 7	May 2
Cent Fdry Co pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 15
Chain Belt	25c	..	May 25	May 11
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet $4.25 cum pf	$1.06¼	Q	June 30	June 9
Cosmos Imp Mills, Ltd.	30c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Dom Bdge Co, Ltd	30c	Q	May 23	Apr. 30
Esmond Mills 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Fed Screw Works	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Freeport Sulphur	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Globe-Dem Pb 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Hart-Carter $2 conv pf	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co	15c	M	May 29	May 16
Do	15c	M	June 26	Apr. 21
Do	15c	M	July 31	July 21
Kysor Heating Co	15c	Q	May 15	May 1
Kendall Co pt pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 10
Mountain Prod	30c	S	June 15	May 15
Nat Bis Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 29	May 12
Neptune Meter pf	$2	Q	May 15	May 1
N E W, L & Pr A, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Newport News Shipbldg & Drydk	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Okonite Co.	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Do. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Otis Elevator	20c	..	June 20	May 26
Do. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 20	May 26
Plymouth Rub pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 6
Ry & Lt Sec pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Security-First Nat Bk (Los Angeles)	65c	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Sonatone Corp	5c	..	June 25	May 28
Universal Ins	35c	Q	June 1	May 15
Welch G J pf	$1.75	Q	May 20	May 14
Whit Pr., 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.15e)	5	5	5
100	Air Assoc (⅛g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Ala Gt Sou (9g)	76¼	76¼	76¼
10	Ala Pow $6 pf	84	84	84
100	Allied Prod (1a)	18¼	18	18
75	Allied Prod A (1¾)	21	20½	20½
400	Am Cen Mfg (.35e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1200	Am Cyan (.60)	30½	29⅝	29⅝
50	Am C P&LA	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
50	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
200	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20⅛	20	20
50	Am Mfg (½e)	19½	19½	19½
100	Am Meter (½e)	22	22	22
100	Am Republics (.35g)	5	5	5
300	Am Superpow pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Anch Post F	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Appal El Pow (4½)	93¼	93¼	93¼
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	22	22	22
500	Atlas Corp war	¼	¼	¼
100	Atlas D Forge (2g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Atlas Ply (2)	13½	13½	13½
100	Automat Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	Axton-Fish A	22	21	21
100	Babcock & Wil (½e)	22	22	22
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Beech Airc (5d)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
500	Bliss (E W)	12½	12⅛	12⅛
300	Blue Ridge	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	38	38	38
100	Borne Scrym (4g)	31¾	31¾	31¾
900	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	Breeze Corp (1g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1100	Brewst Aero (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Bridgpt Mach	2	2	2
500	Brown Rubber	⅜	⅜	⅜
1500	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Buf N&EP 5pf (5)	76½	76½	76½
100	Calamba Sug (1.60)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Can Col Airw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Can Ind Alc (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Carman B (¼e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Carnation (1a)	36	36	36
10	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	90½	90½	90½
200	Carrier Corp	5	4¾	5
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34e)	6	6	6
20	Cen M Pow 7 pf (7)	90½	90½	90½
50	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	77⅛	77	77
900	Cessna Airc (1e)	10¼	9¾	9¾
50	Charis (.60)	4	4	4
150	Chi Flex Shaft (1e)	50½	49½	49½
200	Chi Riv & Mch (¼e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Cities Service	2⅜	2¼	2¼
150	Cit Svc (3g)	30	28½	28½
10	Cit Svc $6 pf (6)	40	40	40
150	Clark Control (½e)	14½	14	14
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Cleve Tract	6	6	6
100	Cohn&Rosen (1¾g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Colts PF Arm (1½e)	64¼	64¼	64¼
90	Colum G&E pf (5)	20	19¼	19¼
100	Colum O&G	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Comm P Svc (2)	13¾	13¼	13¾
300	Conn Tel&El	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	ConG&EBal pf C (4)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
300	Cons Ret Strs (.35g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	4½	4½	4½
600	Cont Roll & Stl (½e)	11⅜	11¼	11¼
100	Cooper-Bess (½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Copper Range (⅛g)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
100	Sorroon & Ray	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
400	Creole Pet (½a)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Crown C Int A (.10k)	5½	5½	5½
1000	CubanAtlSug (1½g)	13¾	13¼	13¼
100	Curtis Mfg (1½g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Dayton Rub (½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	DennisonM pr pf (3)	50	50	50
20	Draper Corp (3)	58	58	58
200	Durh Hos B (.10e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	East Sta pf A	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Easy WashMB (⅜g)	2½	2¼	2¼
900	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
500	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	42	42	42
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	40	40	40
100	El P&L war	5-64	5-64	5-64
100	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
25	Emp G&F 8% pf	89	89	89
50	Emp G&F 7% pf	83	83	83
700	Equity Corp	5-32	5-32	5-32
50	Equity Corp $3 pf (1½g)	14⅜	..	14⅜
100	Esquire Inc (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	FairchildAv (1¼g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Fairchild En&Air	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	74½	74½	74½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
75	Ford M Can A (h1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.52e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Fuller (GA) (2g)	8½	8½	8½
10	Gamewell pf (6)	95	95	95
1300	Gen Share	¼	..	¼
10	Gen T&R pf (6)	100	100	100
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
300	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	12	11¾	11¾
200	Gorh Inc A			
50	Gt Atl&P nv (2e)	83	82	82
260	Groc Str Prod	1	1	1
900	Gulf Oil (1a)	27½	26¾	26¾
10	Guluf SUt5½pf (5½)	92	92	92
10	Hearn D St pf (1½k)	27	27	27
30	Hecla Min (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Heller (WE) (.40a)	6	6	6

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Heyden Chem (3)	71⅞	71	71
100	Alum Co Am (1e)	80	80	80
50	Horn & Hard (2)	22	22	22
10	Horn & Hard pf	112	112	112
700	Humble Oil (⅜e)	50¼	50	50
100	Hygrd Sylv (.31¼e)	13	13	13
100	Ill Iowa Pow	½	½	½
100	Ill Iowa Pw pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Ill Zinc (½g)	11	10½	11
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
110	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	88½	88½	88½
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	58¾	58¾	58¾
25	Int Met Ind A	4½	4½	4½
2000	Int Pap war	⅛	..	⅛
900	Int Petrol (h1)	9⅛	9	9
300	Jacobs (F. L.)	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	72	72	72
10	Kings C LtgpfB (3½)	29	29	29
20	Lack RR NJ (4)	25	25	25
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1100	Louis L & E (.10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Mercant Strs (3g)	18⅝	18	18⅝
200	Mesabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Metal Hex (.40g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	Metal Texptpf	27	27	27
200	Mich Bumper	7-16	7-16	7-16
100	Michigan Sug	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Midvale (.60e)	34	34	34
500	Midwest Oil (.90)	5	5⅛	5⅛
60	Midw Pip & S	14	14	14
25	Minn Min & M (½e)	37½	37½	37½
10	Miss Riv P pf	90	90	90
1000	Molybdenum	4½	4	4½
100	Montg Ward A (7)	158¼	158	158
500	Mt City Cop g)	1⅞	1½	1½
1100	Mount Prod (.60)	4½	4½	4½
100	Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	71	71	71
600	Nat Rub Mach (e)	7	7	7
100	Nat Sug Ref	8½	8½	8½
100	Nat Tun&Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	N E P A 6 pf	20	19½	19½
70	NewEngT&T (1¾e)	85½	85	85
200	New Idea Inc	10½	10½	10½
5500	NJZinc (½e)	55	54¾	55
600	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	11⅞	11¼	11¼
100	Noma Elec (.35e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	3-32	3-32	3-32
400	Nor Sta Pw A	2½	2½	2½
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	103¼	103¼	103¼
200	Oilstocks (.40)	6	6	6
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	12½	12	12
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	40	40	40
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2300	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	86¾	86	86¾
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	43	42½	42½
120	Papperell (4e)	88½	88	88
200	Pharis T&R (.15g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Phoenix Sec	4½	4½	4½
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	34½	34½	34½
100	Pierce Govern (.30e)	9	9	9
200	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Pitts & Lake E (6g)	52¼	51½	52¼
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¼e)	60	60	60
100	Plough Inc (.60)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Powdr & Alex (.15e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
75	PugSdP&L5pf (2½k)	94	93⅞	94
325	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	45½	44	44¾
40	Quaker Oats (4)	57	57	57
1000	RKO opt war	3-32	3-32	3-32
1000	Reiter-Foster	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Republic Avia	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Rio Grande Val G3vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Root Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	St. Regis Pap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Scovill Mfg (½e)	21	21	21
10	Scran SBW pf	39	39	39
100	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	2½	2½	2½
150	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	38	38	38
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	38	38	38
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	62	62	62
10	Sherw-Wms pm (5)	111¼	111¼	111¼
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	138	138	138
1400	Solar Air (.10g)	3	2⅞	3
200	Sonotone (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	So Penn Oil	28⅛	27⅞	28
500	So C Ed B pf	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
100	So C Ed C pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	So Phosphate	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	Spalding (4½k)	11¾	11	11
600	St Oil Ky (1)	11	10¾	10¾
300	Std Stl Spg (1½g)	19	18⅜	18⅜
400	SuperiorOilCal (½g)	31	31	31
1800	Sunray Oil (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Tampa El (.45e)	18¼	18	18
300	Technicolor (¼e)	8¼	8	8
300	Texon Oil&L (.10e)	2½	2½	2½
90	Todds Shpyds (1½e)	65½	65	65
200	Unexcel Mfg (⅛a)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Union G Can (H)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Unit Airc Pr (1)	6	5⅞	5⅞
500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¼	¼	¼
300	Unit Lt&P pf	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	52½	51½	51½
50	US & I Sec pf (3¾g)	44½	44½	44½
200	U S Foil B	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	U E Rub Recl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	U S Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Univ Corp vtc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Utah P & L pf (3½k)	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	Util Euit pr 2½g	34	34	34
300	Valspar Corp	½	½	½
50	Valspar pf (2g)	13½	13½	13½
50	Waco Air (.20g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Wellington Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1400	West Va C & C (¼e)	4	4	4
1000	West Air Lines	2	2	2
200	Williams (RC) (.20e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛

Total stock sales today, estimated, 70,000 shares; year ago, 62,835.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.21¼	1.19⅞	1.20	1.21⅛
Minneapolis	1.14½	1.13½	1.13¾	1.14⅝
Kansas City	1.12⅞	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	1.12⅞
Winnipeg			.79¼	.79¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.23⅞	1.22	1.22¼	1.23⅞
Minneapolis	1.16⅞	1.15⅛	1.16	1.16⅞
Kansas City	1.15	1.13⅞	1.14	1.14⅞
Winnipeg			.80⅞	.80⅞
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.25⅝	1.24⅛	1.24⅛	1.25⅞
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.17⅜	1.17⅞	1.18⅜
Kansas City	1.16⅝	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.16⅞
May Corn				
Chicago	.86½	.85¼	.85¾	.86⅝
Kansas City	.82¼	.81⅛	.81½	.82¼
July Corn				
Chicago	.89¼	.87⅞	.88⅜	.89¼
Kansas City	.84¼	.83½	.83⅞	.84⅝
May Oats				
Chicago	.56½	.55	.55⅛	.55⅝
Minneapolis	.51	.50⅝	.50⅝	.51¼
Winnipeg			.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
May	.75⅞	.74¾	.74⅞	.75⅞
July	.78½	.77⅝	.77⅝	.78¾
Sept.	.81⅜	.80¼	.80⅜	.81⅜

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May old	1.83	1.83¼	1.81¼	1.81¾	1.84¼
New				1.82½	1.85½
July old	1.85	1.85½	1.83⅝	1.83¾	1.87
New				1.85	1.88¼
Oct.	1.81⅞	1.81⅞	1.80	1.80	1.82¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May				12.82	12.82
July				12.82	1.82
July				12.82	1.82
Sept.				12.82	12.82

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Grease					
May				99.3b	100.1
July				99.3b	100.0
Oct.	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3b	100.0
Dec.	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3b	100.0
Tops					
May	127.8	127.8	126.4	126.5	128.3
July	129.1	129.1	127.5	127.5	129.5
Oct.	130.7	130.7	129.5	129.5	130.7
Dec.	130.7	130.7	129.5	129.5	130.7
March				130.0b	131.0

b-Bid

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.48	19.49	19.33	19.33	19.45
July	19.68	19.68	19.53	19.55	19.62
October	19.83	19.83	19.70	19.70	19.78
December	19.90	19.90	19.75	19.77	19.90
March	20.02	20.02	19.90	19.90	19.99

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
July	....	....	....	13.98b	13.98

bBid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66b	8.66
July	....	....	....	8.71b	8.71

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43b	6.43

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*June			37.80b	38.00a	37.40
‡November	39.00	39.40	39.00	39.40	39.00
Eggs					
†October	33.80	34.25	33.75	34.25	33.80
‡April	32.15	32.25	32.15	32.25	31.95
Potatoes					
April			2.91b	3.99a	2.95
November	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.56

bBid. aAsked. *F.s. ‡S.s. †R. s. ‡S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
3	Am G&E 3¾s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
19	Am P&L 6s 2015	88⅛	88	88
3	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	125	125	125
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	As Elec 4½s 53	40½	40½	40½
1	As G&E 5s 50	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	As T&T 5½s 55A	59½	59¼	59½
5	Baldw L 6s 50	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1	Bell T Can 5s 57B	114¼	114¼	114¼
6	Germ El 4½s 68	101¾	101½	101½
3	Boston Ed 2¾s '70 A	101	101	101
7	Can Nor P 5s '53	80	80	80
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	5	5	5
6	Cen St El 5s '48	5	5	5
7	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	52½	52¼	52¼
1	Cin St Ry 5½s '52	100½	100½	100½
1	Cities Serv 5s '69	75	75	75
8	Cities Serv 5s '58	73½	72⅝	73
39	Cities Serv 5s '50	72	70½	71
6	Cit S P&L 5½s '49	67	66¼	66¼
7	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	66⅞	66	66
8	Comm P&L 5s '57	102	102	102
5	Con GEL Ba 3s 69	105½	105½	105½
7	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	73	72	72
1	East G & F 4s 56 A	83½	83½	83½
13	Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅝	103½	103½
1	Elmira Wat L 5s 56	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
11	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	86	86	86
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	100	100	100
15	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	89⅞	89¼	89⅞
11	Grand Trunk 4s 50	86¾	86½	86¾
4	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	94	93½	93½
23	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	100½	100	100
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	76	76	76
5	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	76	75½	76
23	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	111⅛	110	111⅛
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	33¾	33¾	33¾
5	Inters Pow 5s 57	69	69	69
1	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	99½	99½	99½
8	Lou P&L 5s '57	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	108	108	108
9	Midland Val 5s '43	58⅜	58	58
1	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	105	105	105
30	Minn P&L 4½s '78	102	101½	101½
3	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Miss Riv P 5s '51	111¼	111¼	111¼
7	Nassau & Suf 5s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
15	N Eng G&E 5s 50	45⅝	44½	44½
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	44½	44½	44½
22	N Eng G&E 5s 47	45¼	44½	44½
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	72¼	72½	72½
2	N Eng Pow 5s 48	70	70	70
1	N Orl P S 6s 49A	104	104	104
5	NY St E&G 3¾s 64	110½	110½	110½
6	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	52½	51	51
2	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	107	107	107
1	Ohio Pow 3s 71	104½	104½	104½
8	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109	108¾	109
6	Okla P&W 5s 48	102½	102¼	102½
16	Pac P&L 5s 55	99½	99⅛	99⅜
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	105⅛	105	105
1	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105½	105¼	105¼
6	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	106¾	106⅝	106¾
9	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101¾	101⅝	101¾
5	Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	98½	98¼	98¼
2	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	93½	93½	93½
6	So Cal Ed 3s 65	101⅛	101	101
3	Spalding 5s 89	49⅛	49	49
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	53⅛	52¾	52¾
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5	Stand G&E 6s 51	53⅛	52¾	52¾
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	52¾	52¾	52¾
13	Stand G&E 6s 66	53	52¾	52¾
5	Stand P&L 6s 57	53⅛	53	53
9	Tex El 5s 60	106⅛	106½	106½
3	Tex P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107¼	107¼
6	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	78	78⅝	78
10	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	89	89	89
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	86	86	86
5	Virg Pub S 5s 50 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	West News Un 6s 44 st	64	63½	63½

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:40
6	Danish Con 5s '53	21	20½	20½
5	Lima Peru 6½s '58	11	11	11
5	Maranhao Braz 7s '58	15	15	15
4	Medellin Col 7s '51	11¼	11¼	11¼
71	Russian 6½s 1919	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
5	Russ 5½s 1921	1½	1½	1½

Total bond sales today, estimated, 725,000; year ago, 1,078,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Senate Group Approves Aid To Auto Dealer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation, providing for financial assistance to automobile dealers, whose stocks were frozen by a government rationing order last February 1, has been approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Committee members said the measure was broad enough to cover other types of dealers whose principal business might be affected by future rationing orders.

Plan Is Broad

The bill would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase automobiles and trucks from dealers on, or after, August 1, 1943 at a "fair retail price." It would also authorize RFC loans to dealers on their stocks at the rate of one per cent a month.

The committee action was in some respects contrary to the wishes of Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, RFC head, who urged that the purchase plan go into effect on Feb. 1, 1944, instead of the earlier date. Before Feb. 1, 1944, he said, the situation would "wash itself out," because a market would be created of persons eligible to purchase cars under the rationing system.

Mr. Jones told the committee that the RFC already had offered some financial assistance to dealers. This plan, which he said had been approved by all but two automobile manufacturers, called for the RFC to buy new 1941 and 1942 models at the "cost price" to the dealers, plus one per cent a month for the period the cars had been in storage.

Charles Bishop, a spokesman for the National Automobile Dealers Association who appeared before the committee, later told reporters that Ford and Chrysler "who have more than half of the dealers in the country" had not approved Mr. Jones' suggestion.

Mr. Bishop testified that some dealers were financially able to remain in business and absorb losses during the war because they hoped to take advantage of an expected "wonderful" market in the years immediately following. But many dealers, he added, particularly the small independent agents, "can't see their way clear to staying in business."

OPA Has Plan

Meanwhile, Rep. Thomas Ford (D), of California told the House Banking Committee that the Office of Price Administration planned to announce shortly that anyone "directly or indirectly" connected with the war effort could buy a new automobile if his present car was a 1939 model, or earlier, and had been driven 40,000 miles.

Ford estimated this would enable 40 per cent of the motoring public to buy new cars. An OPA spokesman pointed out, however, that only about 400,000 new cars were available this year. He explained that the new order would merely fix definite standards for the use of local rationing boards in determining persons eligible to buy cars.

G. E.'s War Output For 1942 Estimated At Billion Dollars

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—General Electric Company expects to produce approximately a billion dollars worth of highly diversified war materials this year, President Charles E. Wilson said.

Mr. Wilson, in a statement at the annual stockholders' meeting, said last month's output was at an annual basis of $860,000,000 "without the benefit of new plants not yet in operation and without complete use of recently added facilities."

"Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task we so suddenly assumed," he asserted, "I am happy to report that in practically every important item production is meeting the victory program schedules set by the service departments of the Government.

"In a number of outstanding items, production is considerably ahead of schedule requirements."

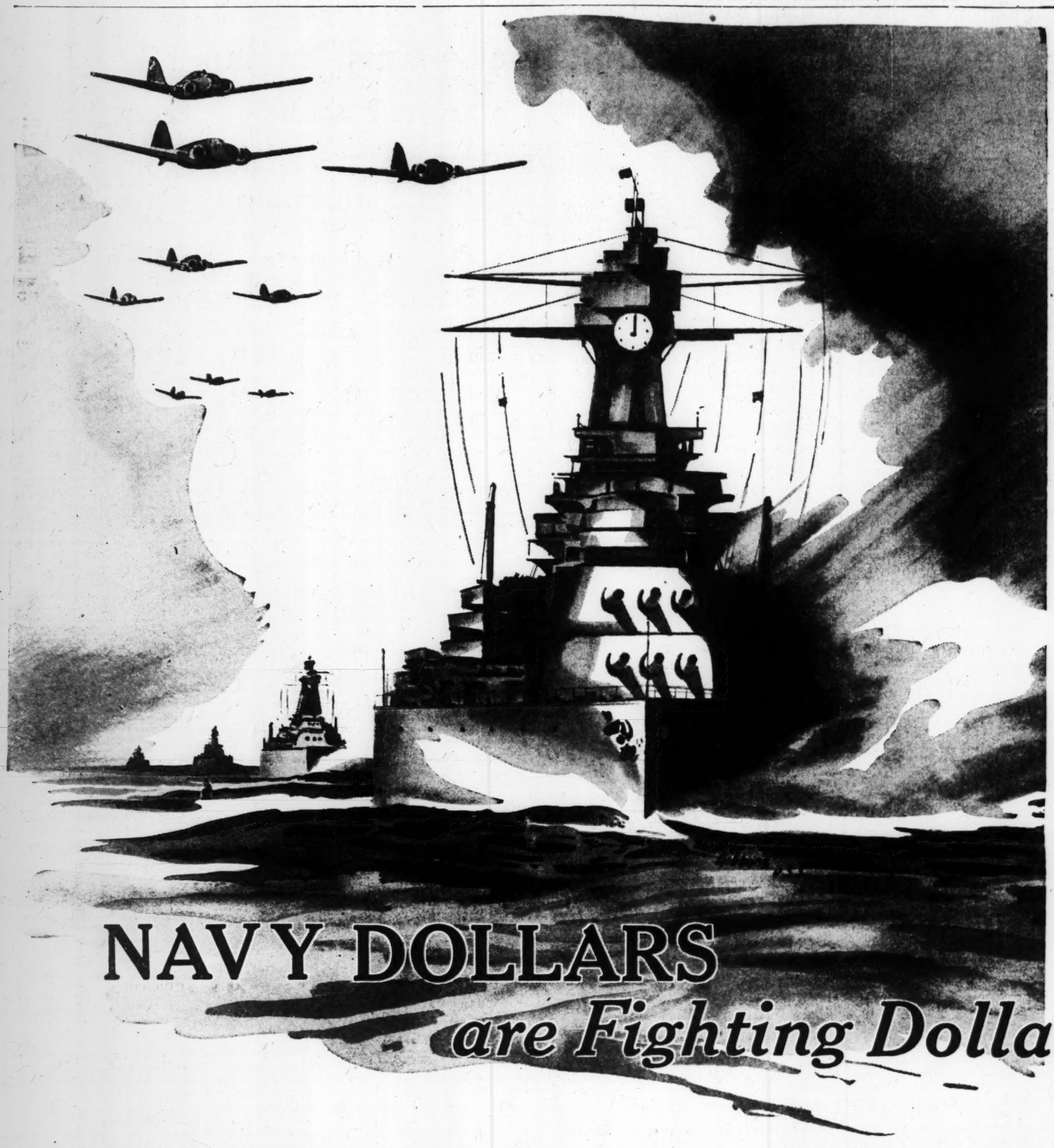
The company president "repeated for the record" the offer to make available any of General Electric's designs and techniques that may be required for the Army or Navy, for manufacturing by others, whether patented or unpatented.

He emphasized that "public statements in the past 18 months made it clear General Electric has no intention of profiteering on war business but rather desires only the assurance that its capital will not be impaired by reason of its adherence to the policy of all-out production."

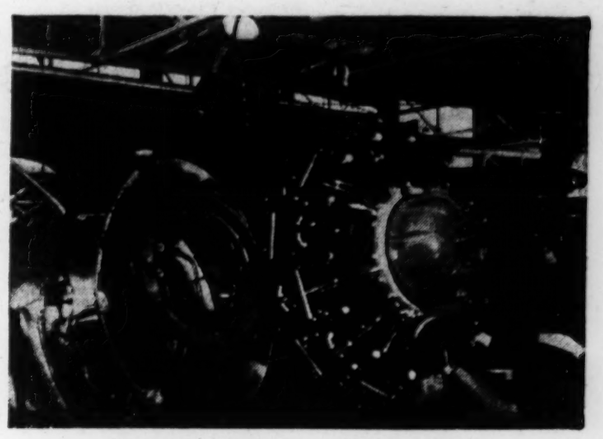
"This is our basic policy," he continued. "The company has declared to the Government its willingness to re-negotiate any contract for war equipment just as soon as actual costs are known, and in the event that these provide other than reasonable profit."

Airline's New Directors

PITTSBURGH — Stockholders of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines elected five new men to the Board of Directors at their annual meeting held here. The new directors are Frederick R. Crawford, executive vice-president of the airline; R. S. Richards of Pittsburgh; Capt. J. H. Carmichael, vice-president in charge of operations; George R. Hann of Pittsburgh and Jean Cattier of New York. In previous years Mr. Crawford and Mr. Richards have served on the Board of Directors. Captain Carmichael is a veteran of more than a million miles of airline flying and is one of the few men to be awarded the Congressional Air Mail Pilots Medal of Honor.

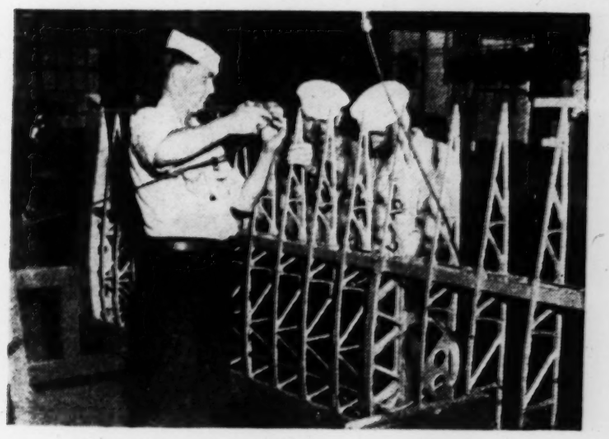


NAVY DOLLARS *are Fighting Dollars*



Changing Motors on SBC-3 Planes

Speeding Up Production on Navy Planes



Repairing Metal Wing of an Airplane

NAVY SHORE-WORKERS HELP BUY THE GUNS THEY BUILD

Subscribed Over $6,000,000 in United States Savings Bonds in First Sixty Days of 1942

Hats off to them—the "men behind the men behind the guns!" They're the shore-workers of the Navy—the men and women who build and maintain Uncle Sam's great fleet. Their battlefields are blueprints . . . their weapons the calipers of the drawing boards, their bullets, rivets. Often their work is dangerous—for it is their job, too, to make the shells, torpedoes and the big guns that soon will roar defiance to the "rattlesnakes" and "pirates" of the sea.

BUT THEY DON'T STOP AT BUILDING—THEY HELP BUY THE GUNS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR THEY BUILD! Besides working long hours, sweating and sacrificing to turn out weapons as fast as possible, they are buying Defense Bonds regularly, every payday. In one month alone, December, they bought bonds to the tune of $1,700,000 worth!

What are you doing to help win this war? If those who work hard to supply the Navy consider that their job is only half done unless they are helping to finance the war, too—won't you do your part? America's job—your job—is to spend less and save more—to invest in safety with perfect safety—to put more and ever more money into Defense Bonds for the purchase of guns, planes, tanks—FOR VICTORY.

BONDS OR BONDAGE! Make This Your Answer:

Fill in this form, right now, and take it to your local Bank, Post Office, Savings and Loan Association, or mail it with check or money order to Treasurer of United States, Washington, D. C. If mailed to Treasurer, be sure to add name and address of beneficiary and co-owner, if any, and indicate address to which bonds are to be mailed.

Yes, I'll do my part to help win the war. I pledge myself to buy U. S. Defense Bonds as checked below, and will do my utmost to buy the same number regularly at the following intervals:

Weekly ☐ Semimonthly ☐ Monthly ☐

Number wanted	*Defense Savings Bonds*	*Issue Price*	*Amount*
----------	$25	$18.75	----------
----------	$50	$37.50	----------
----------	$100	$75.00	----------
----------	$500	$375.00	----------
----------	$1,000	$750.00	----------
		Total, $	----------

Name {Mr. / Mrs. / Miss} ---------- (Given name) (Initial) (Last name)

Address ---------- (Street) (City) (State)

YOU GET A $25.00 BOND FOR ONLY $18.75 – THAT'S $4.00 FOR EVERY $3.00 YOU LEND!

This Space Is a Contribution to National Defense by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

General Classified

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED for school year of 1942-43, man to coach football, basketball, and assist with administration of athletic program in Midwest preparatory school; Christian Scientist required; man preferred who is not subject to immediate call for selective service. Box A-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PECANS

WILL ship prepaid 10 lbs. big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans anywhere in U. S. east of Rocky Mountains, for $1.98. BAILEY'S TOURIST HOME, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Ga.

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sales, Rentals, Management
ELIZABETH A. FISHER
1085 East 42nd Street—Na. 8-6464

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., East 62nd St.—Three airy room apartment, grand piano, electric grill; May to November. REgent 4-0876.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Modern 7-room suite, upper 2-family; porches; near transportation; reasonable; adults. Call Asp. 9049.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

COUPLE want apt., 4 rooms, 2 baths, Central Manhattan, by June 1st. About $95. References. SMITH, 322 Canterbury Road, Westfield, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

55-ACRE farm; summer home; southern Maine; elevation, shade; barn; 9-room house, fireplace, phone, electricity; Boston 90 miles. Box 5, Sudbury, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Several desirable single and double houses now available; 8 rms., 2 baths; garages. $100. Ellis and Bowditch, Kir. 8586.

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 52 Arleigh Road, Kensington — Artist's home for lease; 10 rooms, 4 baths, paved terrace; oil burner; privilege swimming pool and tennis courts. Apply on premises or Edgar Storm's Office, Middle Neck Road.

NEWTON, MASS.—English type, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil, hot water, recreation room. 28 Converse Avenue. Sta. 4901.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—House, improvements, 5 or 6 rooms; large plot up to 3 acres; 1½ hours commuting N. Y. C., near station, New Jersey preferred; about $4,000. Write Box P-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3; 2 attractive rms. for 1 or 2; fireplace, near bath; transients or permanent. Call Com. 7545.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St. (Apt. 7-A)—Large, sunny studio, maple furniture, fireplace, $7.00; also smaller room, private bath and shower, $5.50; excellent trans. Everest. UN. 4-4878.

N. Y. C., 303 W. 80th St. (4-W)—Single; real home with Christian Scientists; young student or business person; breakfast.

HOMES TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Home to share June 1 to Oct. 1. Suitable for family with child. Near transportation. WO 4347.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue. Mo 8-3359.

SOUTH SHORE, Long Island, N. Y.—Quiet secluded home for rest and study; good cooking. Tel WAntagh 1412 or write Box J 1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Fine opportunity for right couple, must be fond of children, good cook; good wages; experience and references necessary. Write Box F-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads. Steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HAIRDRESSERS, exper., salary and com.; steady employment. Edna's Beauty Shop, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale, Mass. Par. 7582, eves Bl. 1298.

HOUSEKEEPER, A-1 Cook, white, Protestant; country home; family of 4 adults; references. Box 145, Port Washington, New York.

MAID, colored, with reference; sleep in; cook-houseworker; no laundry. 80 Clarendon Place, Hackensack, New Jersey. Hack. 2-5198.

MARRIED woman with experience as waitress to work on counter and booths in dining car; part time; woman preferred who does not care to work full time. Box F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Cook and second maid; Protestant, capable, willing. Good references required, 6 months in town, 6 in country. Telephone Tro-0815, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday morning between 9:30 and 11:00 (Mass).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN, Protestant woman, refined and capable, desires position as housekeeper in gentleman's home. Highest qualifications. Box X-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE-companion (Christian Scientist) experienced, wishes position day or night; assist; light duties. Yonkers 3-3691-W (N. Y.). Write Box P-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST—Christian Scientist; auditions now being held. Address Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 39 West 190th Street, Bronx, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

REPAIRED—ELECTRIFIED
Vases—Statues—Objects of Art
JACK BURSTEIN
80 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass. CHE. 2718

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 DE SOTO, custom built, privately owned, only 14,000 miles; all good tires, 2 brand new. Cir. 9830 from 9-6, Boston.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co.—Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

Local Classified
(Continued)

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-3973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED, REMODELED, BLENDING, FUR STORAGE
2521 BDWY., Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C. Riverside 9-1040

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur, CH. 4-1424.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. Wads. 3-0280

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Sealed proposals for constructing a section of highway in the City of HOLYOKE (DA-WI 12), will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, May 7, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $700.00. Minimum wage rates: $1.05, $0.75, and $0.70 per hour for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By HERMAN A. MacDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, April 23, 1942.

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3813

PIANOS FOR SALE

SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 6010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Excellent tuning $2.50; any distance; repairs reas.; 27 yrs.' exp., churches, schools. ALFREDGE, 220 72 St. SH 5-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

MOTHPROOF STORAGE
Attractive Monthly Rates
Guaranteed Rug Repairing, Edging and Refringing.
New Process Cleansing: 9x12, Domestics $4.95.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing.
Com 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
59 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2273

UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, relined, your premises; $14; guaranteed. Best materials used. STILLMAN, PResident 2-2663, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED

ALL ELECTRIC, gas refrigerators bought, any amount. Pilgrim Refrigeration Company, 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-1888.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N.Y.C. WI. 7-7989

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

May Bradshaw Hays'
Book Talk Friday at 4:00
READ'S

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Looking for Beautiful, Unusual, Exclusive Fashions for Yourself and Your Home? We've opened a
CALIFORNIA SHOP
Filled with lovely loot from the Sunny West Coast! All exclusive with
HOWLAND'S

MARCELLE
1111 MAIN STREET
New! Smart! Stunning!
MILLINERY
JOSEPH BRAUNFIELD, Manager

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The
Greenwich Electrical Co.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Jewelers
Waterproof Watches for Men in the Service
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

PAINT DEMONSTRATION
April 23rd, 24th and 25th
Call for a free sample of paint.
PAINT ACCESSORIES
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3019 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

GABARDINE SUITS
$32.50—$38.50
STOCKWELL'S

Smart Spring Clothes
for Women and Misses
FURS SAFELY STORED
at
CHERNIACK'S

Distinctive
NEW HATS
for Spring
MARY'S HAT SHOP
11 State Street

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

EMPIRE
Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

WRUBEL'S
Enjoy the distinction of a
WRUBEL LABEL
in your new
SPRING COAT and SUIT
"Quality Clothes Are a Real Economy"

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St., 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN
(Continued)

FUR STORAGE
Will Preserve Your Furs
PHONE 2989 NOW
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howard's CLEANERS

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

ELI MOORE
Fashions for the Younger Set up to Sixteen
942 Chapel Street

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE 8-8107

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Spring Models
Misses' Two-Piece Suits in Jersey, Shantung, Seersucker, Prints, Linette. From 12 to 20. Women's youthful lines in prints and jersey. From 18½ to 24½.
THEISS FROCKS
79 Center Street

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KAY DUNHILL
Dresses $6.50 up
JOAN KENLEY
Blouses $1.98 up
FRANK JACOBY
10 North Main St. South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St
So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

Exciting Spring Styles
in ENNA JETTICKS
AAAA to EEE Some Styles 1 to 12 $5.00 to $6.50
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Cotton Gowns $1.49-$1.95
Pajamas $2.00-$2.49
in Gay Colored and Pastel Prints
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. So. Norwalk

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

BASEBALL EQUIPMENT
— at —
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., So. Norwalk
49 Wall St., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7635 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD CONN.

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

SUIT SPECIAL, 19.95
Reg. to 27.50
2 Pc. Plaid and Solid Shetlands
H. FRANKEL & SONS

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3408. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We invite you to see one of the finest assortments of
Women's Hand Bags
which we have ever shown
Prices are very reasonable.

Spring House Cleaning Days Are Here!
Let us help you with the Dedecorating
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

HIT STYLES!
Cotton Frocks for Spring
All fast color—definitely styled up-to-the-minute.
We have your size, $2.98 to $5.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Dress Up! It's a part of your part for your country.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET
Tremendous Sale of Women's Spring Fashions Now in Progress

Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 284—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	A	R	S	A	W		S	T	U	A	R	T
A			C	L	A	P	P	E	R			H
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NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
Wallpaper
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

ALL THIS WEEK
WHITNEY'S
83rd ANNIVERSARY SALE
BUY NOW AND SAVE

SPRING FLOWERS
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

AUBURN

CHATFIELD'S
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Your Spring and Summer Wardrobe
1 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 1797

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

WORDEN'S
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Paints, Wallpaper, Venetian Blinds, Art Material
59 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
PHONE 3631

Phone 21 Hardware
Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Smith & Pearson, Inc.
Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

KALET'S
5 and 7 State Street
MODERN FRIGID FUR STORAGE
Phone 2576 and our bonded messenger will call for your furs and woolen garments.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

READY-TO-WEAR
for
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Tailored Casuals in Dresses and Slack Sets
REEDS
107 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FERRARO'S FOOD MARKET
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Ship Chandler
Prime Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Dairy Products
Phones Babylon 529-530 6-10 E. Main St.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Perfect Foot Comfort
Try
Footsaver Dr. Locke
Health Spot Shoes
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BUY NOW
only what you need. This store has plenty of spring merchandise to take care of your every day needs. We are co-operating with the Government's all-out effort to win the war as soon as possible and suggest that all available funds above present needs be used for purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.
At McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving · Packing · Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

Tel. Mo. 8-9696
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 6397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes
Tailoring—Remodeling
Phone: AMherst 0123

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4559 Open Evenings

COMMACK

Drink GOAT MILK Healthful Nourishing Nature's Perfect Food
SCIENTIFIC GOAT FARM
Route 25, Commack, L. I.

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
Order coal early—help win with a full bin.
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
blue coal the answer to your fuel problem.
In Cortland: 43 E. Court St.
In Homer: Grove Street
Phone Homer or Cortland 57

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FINE AMERICAN CHINAS
• LENOX • LAMBERTON • SYRACUSE
in open stock
The Geo. W. Peck Co.
102 STATE STREET DIAL 7139

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

ELFENBEIN'S BAKE SHOP
497a Central Avenue, Cedarhurst
"Butter Makes a Difference"
FRESH BREAD AND ROLLS
Specialties in Cakes and Pastries
We Do Our Own Baking

FLUSHING

SHELL
Super Shell and New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

DON'T BUY A DIAMOND BY GUESSWORK
We inspect every diamond we buy under the Diamondscope, and so should you. Our fine diamonds are priced from $35.00
OTTO H. BOYSEN
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
37-24 Main Street FLushing 9-1414
Established 1902

Member of L. I. Master Plumbers Ass'n.
Agents for Bethlehem-Doe Oil Burners
Bredstone PLUMBING & HEATING
135-18 37th Ave. Office Ph. FL. 3-6300—6301
Night Phone FL. 9-6555

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

We Specialize in Upholstering Draperies Slip Covers
D. R. ANTONIUS
Interior Decorator
136-13 Roosevelt Avenue Ind. 3-4213

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6150

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

FREEPORT

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FREEPORT—Merrick

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

GLOVERSVILLE

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

New Spring Shoes
in
FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK
are here for your inspection
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes, Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $______ for ______ year, or ______ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME ______
STREET and NUMBER ______
CITY and STATE ______
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Dress-on-A-Budget and
Look-Like-A-Million
MARION FLACK
DRESS SHOPPE
Suits—Sportswear
8 Third Street Great Neck 4114

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

Tel. Great Neck 174 Free Parking
NEMETH'S
Quality Meats
Orders Promptly Delivered
120 Middle Neck Road

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

JULIUS
Your Hairdresser
Custom Permanent Waving
Great Neck 1090 8 Third Street

HEMPSTEAD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC
Greater Long Islands Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVEC LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280. Long Beach 898

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp 6021 for Appointment

PUSHKIN Jewelers
DIAMONDS
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Watch Repairing and Engraving
241 Front Street Hempstead 6564
(Off Franklin St.)

ITHACA
Care Will Save Your Car
Gulflex
Registered Lubrication
Will Make Your Car
Run Better—Longer
SERVICE CENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Streets Phone 2128

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060, Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1898
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

QUEENS
RETAIL FURRIER
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Enna Jettick
$5 and $6
A Few at $6.50
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street HA. 9-9248

JACKSON HEIGHTS
COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR
SEAT COVERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

JAMAICA
The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

NOW is the time to put your
FURS in COLD STORAGE
John Lane
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Republic 9-0400 89-67 164th St., Jamaica

JAMESTOWN
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Big Savings Now in Nelson's 31st
ANNIVERSARY SALE
NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops

GLIDERS *and*
Summer Furniture
BIGELOW'S
(6th Floor) Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE
Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Avenue
Summer Cottons, one and two-piece models. Sizes 9-44.
3.95—7.95

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

BOYS' APPAREL KRAUS, Inc. MEN'S WEAR
Interwoven Hose Mallory Hats
Rugby Sweaters
2874 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Henna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Avenue
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold
at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE. 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

LARCHMONT
Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Accessory Shop
Pretty Cotton Dresses
FROM VIRGINIA
Seersucker, Gingham, Chambray, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves.
1081 PALMER AVENUE

NEW YORK

LITTLE NECK
Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK
JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'Fashionable Cottons'
One and two-piece models
$3.98 to $10.98
Dorothy Stein
24 FOURTH AVENUE

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
PRECISION VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Hardware *Paint*
R. B. Hobson, Inc.
65 FOURTH AVENUE
Garden Tools *Fertilizer*
FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

BICYCLE
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500
9 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

NEWBURGH
Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
537 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Camp Outfitting
Service for Boys and Girls
Official Regulation Apparel
Name Tapes Sewed on Free!
510 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Hoard Coal!! Pay Later!!
Fill your bin *now*. Avoid shortage forecast by the U. S. Fuel Administrator.
NO DOWN PAYMENT!
As little as $6.15 a month! Protect your comfort by buying on our easy BUDGET PLAN.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
N. R. 2-1000

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Bronx
Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9.30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. BU. 4-3133
ELEANORE
HAIRDRESSER
Try our genuine Steam Permanent for more natural looking wave
989 FLATBUSH AVE., Near Albemarle Rd.
One Flight Up *By Appointment*

HARDWARE
Housefurnishing, Paint and Supplies, Grass Seed, Garden Tools, etc.
Edison Mazda Lamps
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
868 Flatbush Avenue Tel. Bu. 2-7714

We offer complete service for your car.
DIAMOND & HABERER
6401 Fort Hamilton Parkway
VEEDOL
LUBRICATION SERVICE
Tel. SHore Road 5-9543

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

NEW DORP
Koch Hall Paint Co.
16-18 New Dorp Lane
Phone Don. Hills 6-0328
Wallpaper
Window Shades
Paints

HUGUENOT PARK
COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NIAGARA FALLS
Fiegler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM
Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
We recommend the three-inch feather edge Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your comfort.
Prices $7.50, $10.00, $12.50
133 Wolf's Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-3830
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
Devoe Paints
Lawn, Flower and Vegetable Seed
Fertilizer—LARVEX
139 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-2020 311 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Esso
Lawrence Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

PORT CHESTER
7th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 North Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE
Let MAISONETTE
Clean and Store
Your Furs . . .
Maisonette is a sawdust cleaning method. This method is the perfect way to clean furs because it is identical with the process used in the original dressing of the pelt. Instead of drying out the oils of the pelt (as dry cleaning does) Maisonette revives the life and elasticity of the fur. Every trace of grit, grime, grease, and dust is removed—and your fur has the gloss and sheen that you see in the pelt of a live, healthy animal.
CLEANING AND GLAZING
(includes cleaning lining)
Maisonette Cleaners
52 Raymond Ave. Phone 1372
BRANCH—M. LUTZ
59 Cannon St. Phone 3387

The Whole Family Is Planning
to be at
LUCKEY'S "OPEN HOUSE"
Every Friday Night 'til 9
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Cuba has commemorated the centenary of the birth of Ignacio Agramonte Loynaz, patriot in the cause of Cuban Independence, with two stamps, a 3-centavos, brown, and a 5-centavos, blue. On the 3c. value is shown a portrait of Agramonte under which is inscribed his name with the title of Major General. On the 5c. value is illustrated the "Rescue of Sanguily by Agramonte." This picture is a reproduction of a scene in which Julio Sanguily, an army general, was being led toward prison by a large guard of Spanish soldiers when a smaller group of Cuban soldiers led by Agramonte surprised the Spaniards and rescued Sanguily.

Cuban commemoration stamps

Stamps From Other Lands

Bulgaria—The recovery of Macedonia by the Bulgarians was commemorated by an issuance of five stamps. The 1-leva value in blue color pictures a Macedonian woman dressed in native costume; the 2l., orange, pictures a peasant gazing across the sea into the setting sun; the 4l., brown, shows a view of the Poganovo Monastery, noted for its murals and frescoes; the 7l., blue, shows a view of the city of Ohrid and Lake Ohrid. Ohrid was the capital of Bulgaria during the 10th and 11th centuries; and a 2l., carmine, which shows a portrait of King Boris and a map of the district.

Latest from Bulgaria

Canada—A new series of postage stamps to replace the present series has been announced. These stamps will be placed in use during July and will depict Canada's war effort.

Domnican Republic—Two stamps have been released commemorating the reorganization of the national postal and telegraph system. The values are the 3-centavos, maroon and blue, and the 15c., purple and blue.

Liberia—Word has been received through the Consulate-General of the Republic of Liberia in New York that special emergency airmail stamps are expected to arrive in the United States sometime in the early part of this month. These stamps are the 50c. and $1.00 overprint denominations. These overprints occurred on all of the ten values of the 1938 airmail set. The $1.00 value was overprinted with first-flight validation and the 50c. surcharge applied to the remaining nine values of the set. Only the stamps on hand could be used and therefore the quantities of each value vary.

There is now in preparation a series of general postage and airmail stamps, announcement of which will be made as soon as they are available.

Poster Stamps

The annual poster stamps issued by the United States National Wildlife Federation and illustrated in this column last week, are now on sale. These stamps are not only scientifically accurate as to detail but they are beautiful and educational as well. In the new series there are 40 different species of American wildlife represented in the 64 poster stamps making up a sheet. Sixteen of the stamps are double in size and make up the border across the top and bottom of the sheet. The 24 smaller or regular size stamps are repeated once—thus making one set for your album and the other for sending out on your envelopes.

These stamps are lithographed in six colors, giving a richness and glow to the sheet as well as permitting a faithful reproduction in natural colors. The sheet is fully perforated.

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

(A) The chief railroad center of the U. S. S. R. is:
1. Leningrad.
2. Vladivostok.
3. Odessa.
4. Moscow.

(B) Which of these countries supplies the United States with tannin, used in tanning hides?
1. Argentina.
2. Brazil.
3. Paraguay.
4. Uruguay.

(C) Three places in the southern hemisphere supply over 80 per cent of the world's wool. You must pick all three to receive two points:
1. South Africa.
2. Australia.
3. New Guinea.
4. Tanganyika.
5. Eastern Brazil.
6. Southern South America.

(D) The name 'cheviot' refers to a type of woolen cloth which originated in:
1. The Cheviot Hills in England.
2. The Cheviot Valley in eastern France.
3. The Cheviot Mountains of Ireland.
4. The Cheviot Lowland of Sweden.

(E) The deep, winding inlets of the sea found along the coasts of Alaska and Norway are known as:
1. Skageraks.
2. Osars.
3. Fjelds.
4. Fjords.

(F) The people of Europe belong to several principal races. All are highly mixed, but the characteristics of one race are usually found to dominate in each country. Match each nationality with the race that is most typical of that country:
1. Swede. (a) Nordic race.
2. Italian (b) Alpine race.
3. Rumanian. (c) Mediterranean race.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

Pvt. Higgins draws the line
At this one occupation
He says he doesn't like to take
His work home on vacation.

Our War Effort

Since no navy can function effectively without the superiority or control of the air, which also goes for the land forces of the Army, we will need at least 300,000 pilots to achieve victory—100,000 as instructors and 200,000 combat pilots scattered over the four corners of the world.

Col. Eddie Rickenbacker

The very fact that we have such a broad field for our guesses shows how advantageous is the enemy's position, compelling us to scatter our forces. Isn't it time for us to make Hitler rack his brains and wonder where his enemies will direct their next blows, on which part of the continent they will land troops? Isn't it about time to compel him to scatter his forces a little?

Maxim Litvinoff

How Is Your Geography?

(Answers)

(A) 4. Moscow.
(B) 3. Paraguay.
(C) 1, 2, 6. South Africa. Australia. Southern South America.
(D) 1. The Cheviot Hills in England.
(E) 4. Fjords.
(F) 1. (a) Nordic race.
2. (c) Mediterranean race.
3. (b) Alpine race.

Answer to Who Is This?
James McNeill Whistler

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Eider Down Is Obtained?

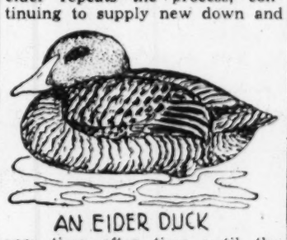
Eider down, the matchless material for coverlets and comforters because of its unequaled warmth, softness, and elasticity, is obtained from live eider ducks. Down obtained from ducks that have been killed is known as "dead" down, and is of very inferior quality, lacking in softness and elasticity.

As regards how the down is obtained from live fowls, perhaps I should hasten to add that it is the female eider duck herself (not the eider down gatherer) who does the plucking.

The eider duck (species Somateria mollissima, from two Greek words meaning "body wool" and a Latin word meaning "very soft") is found chiefly in Arctic coastal regions.

The plumage of the adult male is white above and black below, with a patch of brilliant sea-green on its head. The female is dressed more sedately in dark reddish-brown, barred with brownish black. She usually nests in a hollow among large stones along the coast, making the nest from dry grass, seaweed, etc.

The female duck plucks down from her own breast to line the nest and to form a soft warm blanket covering for her quota of five or six eggs. The down gatherers remove both the eggs and the down, whereupon the industrious eider repeats the process, continuing to supply new down and eggs time after time until the end of the season.



AN EIDER DUCK

The down gatherers are careful not to remove the last nestful of eggs and down, leaving the nest undisturbed so that a family of baby eiders can hatch to become, in turn, sources of the valuable down.

Incidentally, the story that the drake plucks down from his own breast to cover the eggs in the event the supply of the female is exhausted has been branded pure fable.

None but authorized persons are allowed to gather eggs and down in an eider duck nesting colony or "eider-fold," and these ducks have so long been protected from hunters that they have largely lost their fear of man, and often will remain quietly on their nests, offering no more than a slight peck when touched.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Wide World

Close 'Harmony' at the Pool

Recent arrivals at the Cleveland Zoo make themselves at home.

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

He used a butterfly for his signature and wrote merrily on "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," was an adept at repartee, an excellent raconteur and is today most famous for his picture of his mother. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1834, of Irish-American parents. He entered West Point, but did not finish the course there due to difficulties with some of his studies. Then, after trying to enter the Navy, he became a draughtsman in the Coast Survey Department at Washington.

(Score . . . 100)

The precision demanded of him as a draughtsman was not to his liking and he sailed to England and thence to France where he studied art for two years in Paris. For at least 10 years he remained an obscure artist, but later was recognized as one of the greatest in his field.

(Score . . . 75)

Lithography is said to have been perfected by him and his etchings are universally regarded as marvels of delicacy.

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

Gratitude and Patriotism

Peter Frank, 12-year-old French refugee, in the United States only a year, is showing his patriotism and love for his adopted country. Speaking of the land which he is eager to serve, he says: "I like this country the best in the world." The following letter which Peter wrote to President Roosevelt was made public recently:

I heard that we have to salvage our tin cans and paper. But when I saw that still so many tin cans were in the garbage I took my Easter vacation to collect tin cans, tinfoil and paper in our seven-story apartment house.

As the housewives are too busy to open and flatten the cans, as it is asked, I do it myself, and they are glad that I am doing it and are now saving it for me when I daily come to get it. On school time I come around every second day.

Now after three days I already have so much tin cans and foil that it soon will be a truckload full. I think if every boy and girl in the United States would do the same, it would help our country very much to win the war. . . .

Peter's widowed mother, who arrived in this country three years ago, has taken out first citizenship papers, and supports herself and her son by making leather gloves.

A Verse for Today . . .

We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.
—Rom. 15:1.

Daily Quotation

He never mocks;
For mockery is the fume of little minds.
—Alfred Lord Tennyson

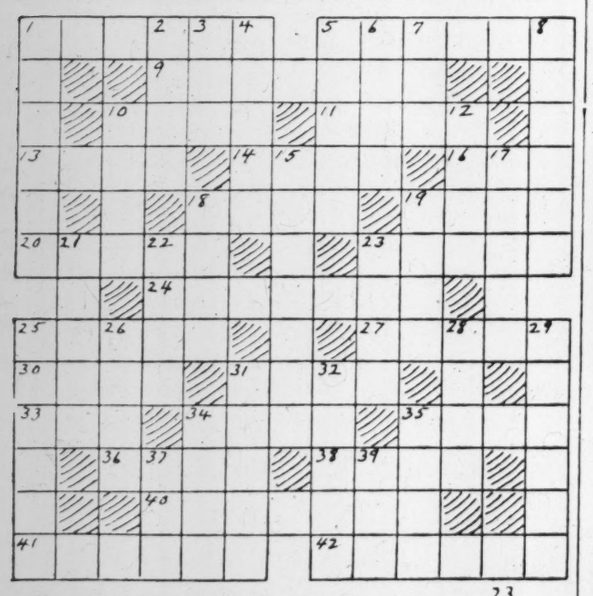
Brevities

Detroit News: It's good enough for us if it's good enough for the Uncle Sam of the cartoons, who never had cuffs on his pants.

Indianapolis News: Maybe a fellow can't get the materials to put a new roof on his house, but he can always put a mortgage on it.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



23

Across

1—In Jane Porter's novel, Thaddeus lives where?
8—Who painted portraits of first five Presidents of United States?
9—What is one of pair of bones used by a negro minstrel?
10—Who painted "The Flute Player"?
11—Who is Fatima's sister in "Bluebeard"?
13—What is any of several fresh-water catfishes?
14—What is either of heroes of "Valentine and Orson"?
16—Dorbeetle.
18—What is edible seed of any of various leguminous plants?
19—What is past tense of "weep"?
20—What is a short suggestive expression of a guiding principle?
23—What is used as legal tender?
24—What weapon do you associate with Moby Dick?
25—What do you call the bounds or limits of a place or district?
2—An autoclave uses what for cooking?
30—Mongrel dogs.
31—What are the lofty mountains in and around Switzerland?
33—What is a suffix used to form verbs?
34—An Arboret is a small what?
36—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
38—Who illustrated the Bible?
39—According to an old proverb, fields have eyes and woods have what?
40—Who was in love with Lady Clare in Tennyson's poem (poss.)?
41—What did Beethoven dedicate to Rodolphe Kreutzer?
42—What is a teeterboard?

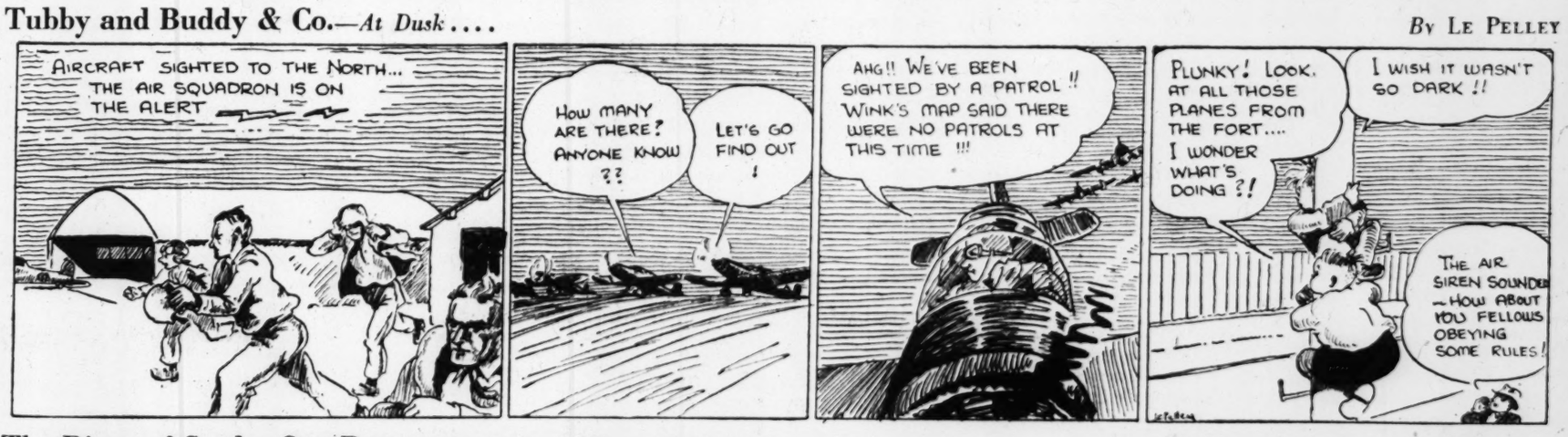
Down

1—What did North American Indians formerly use for money?
2—Exclamation intended to drive away.
3—Every one.
4—What do you call the unprofitable products of a manufacturing process?
5—Where did Don Quixote live?
6—What State was once a part of North Carolina (abbr.)?
7—Vase.
8—The teeth are represented by how many horses in Mother Goose riddle?
10—Would you hunt, fire, or sail a warree?
12—Where did Adam and Eve dwell?
15—What English author wrote "Jeremy"?
17—Giordano's "Andre Chenier" is what?
18—What is a panchway?
19—Habit.
21—What ancient Persian city was proverbial for its wealth?
22—The thing just mentioned.
23—What covered old oaken bucket?
25—What is a small bony seed or kernel?
26—What is past participle of "breed"?
28—Shade trees.
29—What is the soft tissue which fills cavities of most bones?
31—What was area in which fights of gladiators took place?
32—Kind of a fruit (pl.).
34—In what gait of a horse do legs move in diagonal pairs?
35—What is Scottish Gaelic?
37—What is a plural of "os"?
38—What is drink made from juice of fruit mixed with water and sweetened?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*At Dusk . . . .*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Sir, That Was a Relief!*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Old Swimming Hole*

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Peace, Peace!"

The crying of "peace, peace, when there is no peace" is an ancient stratagem. The experience of European countries which in the last few years have been overrun by conquerors crying peace is an object lesson of which free peoples should constantly remind themselves. Archibald MacLeish's address at the Associated Press luncheon in New York was not only a necessary reminder but a vivid exposition of methods through which the Axis must increasingly attack the United States.

> The people of our great cities can imagine with considerable accuracy what an air raid would be. . . . But a propaganda offensive—an attack not on their homes and on their towns but on their hearts—they do not understand.

Mr. MacLeish grants the "common sense" of Americans, but points out that this alone may not be an impregnable defense against enemy propaganda; that in France, in fact, the Nazis were able to play upon the "common sense" of the people in such a way as to turn this very quality to Nazi purposes.

> Propaganda attacks upon the American people will not come advertised as propaganda. In so far as our enemies are able to control them they will come, or they will appear to come, as American suggestions originating within the United States.

Already there are signs of an Axis "peace offensive." From neutral territories reports have been carried by wire and radio that Axis leaders are drafting "generous" peace offers.

Mr. MacLeish does not overshoot his mark when he declares that the danger of Axis propaganda attacks to the United States is greater than the danger of air raids by "all the aircraft carriers of the Axis navies." Bombers, as he points out, could not beat Britain, but propaganda may have contributed decisively to the fall of France. And Americans can name other countries in Europe that have accepted Nazi contracts for peace only to find themselves signed up for slavery.

Americans rightly have great confidence in the power of truth. But Mr. MacLeish spoke a word in season when he pointed out that in this war it is not enough to be merely honest. "It is necessary also to be wise." Individuals who are constantly asking what they can do toward winning the war may well familiarize themselves with Nazi propaganda technique. Already an estimated 15,000,000 Americans have seen some part of the pamphlet "Divide and Conquer" with which the Office of Facts and Figures aims to tear away the camouflage from Axis propaganda ambushes.

But as Mr. MacLeish points out, much more needs to be done toward the defense of American hearts. Not 15,000,000 but all Americans should know just what a Nazi peace offensive is and what it would aim at. "A Nazi peace offensive is as much a Nazi weapon as a Nazi mechanized division, or a fleet of Nazi planes." The purpose of such an offensive is not peace at all but conquest.

Armed with wisdom, Americans can prevent a wily enemy from taking advantage of their honesty. To so arm oneself is a patriotic duty. And to find ways tactfully to help one's neighbors arm themselves is part of every individual's contribution to national defense.

It Would Have Surprised Alger

Newsboys delivering the Pittsburgh Press have sold over $200,000 worth of defense stamps in two months, and it is estimated that newsboys for some 800 newspapers have so far sold about $11,000,000 worth. Horatio Alger, Jr., would perhaps be surprised at the number of newsboys in 1942; but not at their successful and continuing help in a national emergency. He would say you can always count on the newsboy.

But Horatio Alger, Jr., could not have imagined that within the lifetime of many of his readers American newsboys would be selling defense stamps as a help in defeating the aggressive determination of three other nations to conquer the rest of the world. Nor could he have imagined a three-headed aggressor who would threaten what he believed to be an indisputable state of society in which freedom under law provided opportunity for newsboys to graduate into more distinguished vocations.

IT was about this time of year that Grandpa used to get out the horseshoes and steel stakes, with a definite purpose in mind; but when the children introduced steel rings instead of shoes and called the game quoits, Grandpa took up golf.

No Holiday for Teachers

The public school teachers of the United States deserve a word of thanks for their efficiency in handling the registration for the Selective Service Act. Next Sunday and Monday they will register the older men. The machinery is set up and the organization ready for this.

Beginning April 28, the teachers will start another registration—that for wholesalers, retailers, industrial, and institutional users of sugar. Numerically, this group of registrants will be comparatively few. However, they will be stating the Nation's appetite for candy, bakery goods, ice cream, and a hundred other uses, some industrial and some for individual consumption. The figures will be totalled in millions of tons. The quota for such uses was set by the OPA at 70 per cent of last year's consumption. Restaurants are limited to 50 per cent.

On May 4, 5, 6, and 7 the schoolhouses of the country will become the Old Red Sugar House for the consumer-citizen. On the first of those dates, the 900,000 teachers of the United States will begin to register every man, woman, and child except those working for Uncle Sam. From newest baby to grandpa and grandma each must have War Ration Book One. The undertaking is a gargantuan clerical affair—an application blank and a ration book for nearly 130,000,000 persons.

Citizens who sometimes may be critical of teachers, sometimes justly so, are nevertheless grateful to those who train America's youth for their calm, efficient co-operation in this huge national registration. Consumers can do their part by following the directions and suggestions of local school officials. And if Johnny and Mary have a day or two off from reading, writing, and arithmetic, don't feel the teachers are getting a holiday!

Striking at Cartels

President Roosevelt's order for the seizing of patents held directly or indirectly by enemy aliens is more than a generally approved wartime safeguard. For it provides for retention of such patents after the war is over. That provision would make very difficult the continuance of cartels. It may be part of a campaign by the American Government to break up the web of "industrial treaties" overriding all international political alignments which has been disclosed by Thurman Arnold's recent charges.

A letter to this newspaper three weeks ago reminded the public that under a 1910 Federal statute any patent required for war purposes can be used by the Government or a contractor for the Government. But under some of the cartels, payment would have to be made to enemy aliens. However, cartels may operate to the United States' advantage in war. For in some cases mere seizure of a patent is not the same thing as efficient use of it. That may depend on "know how" acquired by American companies through friendly arrangements—now called nefarious—with foreign holders.

The vast question of cartels is much less simple than a natural wartime revulsion makes it appear. Even the effects of cartels on war production are debatable. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey claims that its arrangement with I. G. Farben gave America the use of the butyl process for synthetic rubber. General Electric makes a strong case for the view that its trade with Krupp permitted a development of tungsten carbide which has vitally aided American tooling up for war.

The Government makes two main counter claims against the pooling of patents with foreign companies: First, that American companies gave away more than they got, and second, that the processes would have been developed more rapidly if the American companies had not employed monopoly practices in holding down production and holding up prices. Some of the companies at least can contend with good reason that the protection of a patent monopoly is necessary to permit the unprofitable spadework of getting a new product or process started.

Final judgments on cartels will probably have to wait for peace. But war does show up some features which strike the man in the street as inconsistent if not wrong. There are the disclosures for instance that cartels prevented American companies from selling to Britain. This sort of thing doesn't sit well; no better than American sales of oil and iron for the bombing of China—and eventually the attack on America. It will be a good thing if cartels get more public attention and have to justify their operations by political and moral standards as well as those of commercial advantage.

The Bookshelf

'Most Amazing of All Roosevelts'

Until Theodore Roosevelt broke the mold, the Roosevelt family lived in a "smug world of shopkeepers, bankers, shipowners, and landlords," observes Karl Schriftgiesser in THE AMAZING ROOSEVELT FAMILY, 1613-1942 (New York: Wilfred Funk. $3.75).

But Mr. Schriftgiesser gives evidence aplenty that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had his tongue in his cheek when he reminded the Daughters of the American Revolution a few years ago that "all of us are descended from revolutionaries and immigrants."

Of all American Presidents, Franklin Roosevelt alone was descended through both his father and mother from Mayflower passengers.

Even his distant cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, although a direct descendant of Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt in exactly the same number of generations, could claim no connection with an ancient Yankee line such as Isaac Allerton, his first maternal immigrant ancestor, furnished Franklin D.

Not only in ancestors does Franklin Roosevelt stand out in Mr. Schriftgiesser's book. President Theodore Roosevelt he depicts as a showman "with a messianic complex." He speaks of "Teddy" as "shouting his way to the Presidency," and accepts Walter Millis's debunking of his military achievements.

The same satirical vein carries through a chapter on "The Princess and Little Nell." The Princess, of course, is Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and Little Nell her first cousin, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The author's cynicism disappears when he comes to Franklin Roosevelt, whom he terms "the most amazing of all Roosevelts." Seven generations of "revolutionaries and immigrants" lie behind him and Mr. Schriftgiesser predicts it will take at least seven more to cope with the problem of placing him in history.

A stanch believer in the influence of both heredity and environment, Mr. Schriftgiesser observes that "in Theodore, the Dutch stubbornness and ruggedness came to the fore. In Franklin, the dry Yankee strain mingled with the Dutch and became volatile."

"The Allertons, the Aspinwalls, the Delanos (who were Yankee despite their French origin) seem to have enriched Franklin more than the Bullochs and Stobos and Barnhills enriched Teddy," he says.

The average reader will probably become confused and weighed down by the Roosevelt family tree, but Mr. Schriftgiesser has done a masterful job of research to straighten out seven generations and added enough stories and anecdotes to make the genealogy popular reading. M. H.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Note to Amateur Strategists

In every circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia; who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass that territory should be entered; where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet. And they not only determine what is best to be done, but if anything is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on trial before them. These are great impediments to those who have the management of affairs. . . . I am not one of those who think that commanders ought at no time to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise who regulated every proceeding by the standard of his own single judgment.

What then is my opinion? That commanders should be counseled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those who have made the art of war their particular study, and whose knowledge is derived from experience; from those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy, who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who, like people embarked in the same ship, are sharers of the danger. If, therefore, anyone thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. He shall be furnished with a ship, a horse, a tent; even his traveling charges shall be defrayed.

But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot. The city, in itself, furnishes abundance of topics for conversation; let it confine its passion for talking within its own precincts.—LUCIUS AEMILIUS PAULUS in an address delivered in 168 B. C. in the Roman Assembly.

On Guard, Frenchmen!

"Selfishness" of Labor and Capital

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor for many years, and I am most appreciative of your fairness and your constructive approach to most of the big problems of the day. However, I do take exception to some of your criticisms of organized labor and the closed shop.

I am reminded of a visit I once paid, when at college in Scotland (where I had gone from my birthplace in the United States), to a district in London from which a Duke derived a large part of his income. I saw many houses where each room held four families, some five, and where there were no bathrooms and the only sanitary facilities consisted of a cesspool in the back courtyard of each house. At this time the papers were carrying illustrations showing the Duke playing on Florida beaches, or exercising his polo ponies, which he had brought across the Atlantic for his personal recreation. The background to this picture was provided by old theology, heavily subsidized by the Duke, preaching to these unfortunate slum dwellers on the unchanging theme that it was their duty to be "satisfied with that station of life into which it has pleased God to call them."

The direct result of this I saw later during the last war when thousands upon thousands of "bantams" marched in battalions of that name—men under five feet in height and weighing less than one hundred and twenty pounds—the products of starvation and undernourishment and lack of sanitation and the bare necessities of life. I personally encountered many of them during my service overseas, and while they lacked nothing in spirit and courage, their marked physical disability was a definite handicap to their country's war effort.

* * *

The foregoing is somehow recalled when the appearance of a small notice in the news columns of a strike of two or three hundred welders at some remote point is sufficient to cause the daily press to burst forth in editorials into condemnation of the "selfishness of labor," or the racketeering methods of union leaders.

For every strike that flares through selfishness or mismanagement, there are literally thousands of questions settled through reasonableness, and in many cases actual sacrifices on both sides in the common interest.

Let us go a little farther into this question of selfishness: for a number of months I had a helper, into whose case I went very fully, for he was typical of what happened during the depression, so-called. Prior to this war he worked for fourteen years for one of the largest steel construction companies in Canada. In 1930 his wages were reduced to 22½ cents an hour for a nine-hour day and a fifty-hour week. This was in a skilled trade, though the man was only a helper. This man got $11.25 for every full week he worked. The plant averaged eighteen days' work a month during this time.

My helper earned $36.25 per month. He could not get another job because there weren't any more, he could not quit, because if he did he wouldn't be eligible for unemployment relief. He had a wife, and two children were born during this time. He paid $14 a month for a single housekeeping room, $2 for carfare, $2 for clothes for working out of doors in all weathers, including gloves for handling steel, $1 for medical dues to the company; a total of $19 per month. $36.25 — 19 = $17.25 per month to clothe and feed a wife and two small children, and himself.

Eleven years under such conditions is a long time—no recreation, no holidays, no provision for the future, no hope. Yes! Hope once. A Provincial law was passed providing a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour for his class of work, but because his company was big and powerful and belonged to a well-financed manufacturers' association, they were able to evade this law for five years, or until the war broke out, and so even hope in this case died.

* * *

This is not an isolated example, it is the story of hundreds of thousands of semi-skilled and unskilled men in the last dozen years. Now that man is getting $120 a month. He still faces the danger that when war ends he will be out of work or the powerful concerns will drive down wages again.

And so when the question of overtime comes up, the question really is: Whose profits shall be curtailed? This helper's? Or his employer's?

Skillfully directed and amply financed forces are in action now directed to breaking down the position of the workers, crippling the unions particularly from within, thwarting the closed-shop ideal, and stemming the rising tide of social betterment. The strength and makeup of these forces should be revealed to the public, who have no concept of the extent of "fifth column" activities in our labor movement. Yet signs of a general awakening are evident everywhere.

There should be more attention directed to the good in labor's efforts and more guiding of thought into constructive channels instead of widening the gap by ill-founded charges of selfishness. There are thousands of instances occurring daily of self-sacrifice and co-operation on the part of both labor and capital. We must strive for peace, not war, in our industrial relations.

THEODORE G. MARTIN

Hollyburn, B. C., Canada

The Wide Horizon

Toward Slavic Unity

By R. H. Markham

Saturday and Sunday are to be "Slav Days" in a number of American cities, especially in Detroit, where an American Slav Congress is scheduled.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries has issued the following declaration, "I proclaim the period, April 25-26, as American Slav Days, and on behalf of the people of the city of Detroit I welcome the delegates to the American Slav Congress.

"The American Slavs have united in a program to give their full assistance and co-operation to meet war needs in the most efficient and effective manner. During the two days' conference in our city, the outstanding leaders of Slav groups will deliver addresses and negotiate business having an important bearing on the present crisis."

This is an event of much importance, for a number of reasons. First, Americans of Slav origin are very numerous; they constitute not far from 10 per cent of our total population. Secondly, a large proportion of them are workers at the "forges of democracy." It is said that more than half of the workers in our heavy war industries are Slavic Americans. Many are among the most expert of our tool and precision instrument producers. Thirdly, our Slav groups, having large families of vigorous, stalwart children, provide a disproportionate number of soldiers and sailors. They assert that 40 per cent of the American overseas forces in the last war were made up of Slavs.

* * *

That estimate is probably too large. The "fighting Irish" surely provided 40 per cent also, the Yankees gave 40 per cent, the Texans, "volunteering" Kentuckians, Tennesseeans and other Southerners certainly gave 40 per cent, Teutonic Americans, with an age-old fighting tradition, undoubtedly gave 40 per cent, the dashing Hungarians and gallant Latins could not have given less than 40 per cent—so we are in arithmetical difficulties, which we can't solve unless we become 300 per cent Americans. Nevertheless, it is certain that American Slavs made a very large contribution to the last war—in weapons, soldiers and enthusiasm. And it was Slavs—the Serbs—who in 1918 first rolled back the enemy front.

Slav contributions to the cause of the United Nations may be even greater in this war than in the last one, because a Hitler-Hirohito triumph would be a catastrophe to world Slavdom. The Slavs are fighting for elemental, physical survival.

In America they have been weakened by bitter internal enmities. Not only has group fought against group, but factions in the groups have fought against each other. Serbs and Croatians—both Yugoslavs—have so ferociously opposed one another that they have resorted to violence and formed bands, not to fight Hitlerism, but against one another. Ukrainians have opposed each other and also opposed Russians, Poles, and Czechs. Slovaks have fought Czechs, and various groups of Slovaks have opposed one another. Thus militant Slavic ardor has been dissipated. Last fall an attempt was made to unite American Slavs in our chief Slavic city, Pittsburgh, but it failed. Those flaming Pittsburgh caldrons, that melted the hardest steel, couldn't weld Slavic hearts together.

* * *

Now another attempt is being made and it is succeeding. The greatest demonstration of Slav unity of ideals that has occurred any place in the world during the last two decades will take place in Detroit.

In special trains, with music, banners and war songs, will come, from east and west and north and south, Bulgarians, Macedonians, and Herzegovinians; Poles, Slovenes, and Slavonians; Serbs, Russians, and Czechs; Ukrainians, Slovaks, and Carpatho-Ruthenians to the marvelous city of motors.

About the workshops of freedom will gather brothers of the Russian Tolstoy and Timoshenko; of the Serbian hero, Mihailovitch; of the Bulgarian revolutionist, Botieff; of the Croatian Raditch, of the Czech Huss, of the Polish Kosciuszko, of the Ukrainian Shevchenko. The force unifying them all will be love of liberty; the language they speak will be American, the tongue of liberty.

And the Congress will be dominated by workers, by men who dig coal, smelt steel, build tanks, prepare wings for eagles of liberty. They will not be divided by clerics, not broken into factions by vain "intellectuals," not set at one another's throats by purveyors of old rancors. They will be workers, working out a new world, worthy of all who work.

The chief speaker will be Paul McNutt, Mobilizer of America's Manpower. The American Slavs will offer him the stupendous power of men of toil, consecrated to liberty.

On Hanging May-Baskets

When I was a small child in a little Kansas town, children hung May-baskets on the first of May. Even boys hung them—on the doors of the girls they secretly admired. Girls hung them on teacher's door and on the doors of their best friends. For days before the girls were busy making them—boys usually begged them of their sisters. They were made from cardboard boxes, from the small trays used by butchers, from tough grasses woven together. Covered with "silver paper," lined with a scrap of silk or gauze and with a braided ribbon handle, they were evidence of the loving skill and taste of the maker. Into them went violets, dutchman's breeches, perhaps a geranium or two snipped from mother's pots in the kitchen window.

I do not know whether the custom survives in some sections, but I think it worthy of revival. I have amused myself by thinking of the people on whose doors I should like to hang a fragrant May-basket this year.

First of all I should give one filled with pansies and forget-me-nots to the dear little English girl who is staying next door, because her gaiety, her unfailing good manners have brightened the whole street. And then, wouldn't the big policeman down at the busy street crossing be surprised to find a May-basket on his doorstep! Who better deserves some recognition of his devotion to duty, his kindness to small children and stray dogs, his understanding of the problems of boys? There's another man on my list, too, a young fellow with a merry eye and a tuneful whistle and that's the clerk at the chain store. All day long, week in, week out, he keeps customers happy with his quick, deft service, his witty banter, his unfailing high spirits. I'd like to give him a big May-basket brimming over with bright gold poppies and purple lupins.

Of course our postman should have a May-basket! How much pleasure he has brought me—letters from dear ones far away, an unexpected check, my well-loved daily paper, exciting packages. I love to see his familiar gray-clad figure come striding up the path and to hear his cheery, "Good morning, here's your mail!" Wouldn't he be surprised if on the morning of May 1 I gave him a little basket of flowers to swing over his arm?

Among all the great and serious movements of 1942 I suppose my proposal to revive May-baskets would bring only pitying smiles from the frantically busy people of today. But just for the fun of it, I think I shall hang a few May-baskets again!

INES MACAULAY

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